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Sunday Edition

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VOL XXII NO. 27 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JULY 8, 1934 PRICE ONE ANNA

England's Record Score Of 627 For 9

Innings Declared At 3-40 p.m.

Leyland Knocks Up 153: 6th Wkt. Partnership Yields 142

O'REILLY CAPTURES 7 FOR 98

Australia Replies With 136 For 1

Visitors Suffer From Throat Trouble: Bradman And Chipperfield Unable To Play

England put up a record score of 627 runs against Australians. In England the previous best having been 576 in 1899. It also creates another record, beating England's highest at Old Trafford ground, namely 446 scored in 1905. Inspite of great heat there was a very large attendance, 35,000 watching the play after lunch.

Latterly the rate of scoring increased 550 being signalled in 515 minutes, but the crowd was not satisfied, and, ironically cheered Allen and Verity for their slow batting. Leyland who was concerned in two big stands—firstly in the fifth wicket partnership of 191 with Hendren and, secondly in the sixth wicket partnership of 142 with Ames—was caught behind the bowler by Barnett.

HOW LEYLAND WAS OUT

Leyland had attempted to drive O'Reilly, but did not connect properly. After Leyland came Hopwood, who had his offstump uprooted when he attempted to hit O'Reilly with a cross bat. O'Reilly had now taken all seven England wickets that had fallen, and his analysis was 43|7|143|7.

The fifth century was hoisted in 480 minutes. Allen was dropped, when he had scored two, and went on to score 61. It was an exceedingly easy catch, and Wall was the fielder who missed it. This would have given O'Reilly his eighth wicket.

WOODFULL'S TACTICS UNPRODUCTIVE

Woodfull constantly changed his attack, but without avail. Ames, who scored 50 in two hours, was batting altogether for 150 minutes. He reached the boundary 10 times. Allen scored his first 50 in 85 minutes, and was altogether at the wicket for 95 minutes. He hit 11 fours, particularly through off-drives. He was especially severe on McCabe. Verity obtained his 50 in 90 minutes, and was altogether at the wicket for two hours for his unbeaten 60, which included eight fours.

ENGLAND DECLARED.

England declared at 3-50 when England had been batting in all for nine hours and a quarter. Tea was taken at the close of England innings.

After tea, Australia went in to bat at 4-10 p.m., and at the close of the game, made 136 for the loss of ine wicket (Ponsford making 12, being caught by Hendren off Allen).

Allen Makes 4 No-Balls And 3 Wide Balls In One Over, Bowling 13 Times In One Over!!

LONDON, July 7.

The first-comers in an all-night queue were two Manchester schoolboys who took up their position at midnight. There were one hundred people in the queue at 3 o'clock and 10,000 spectators were present in the stands at 10 o'clock this morning.

The temperature at 11 o'clock was 82. Parasols and Panama hats were conspicuous.

The wicket was easy.

Woodfull's eyes were watering and he had symptoms of cold but he pluckily led his men to field. Barnett and Bromley were substitutes for Bradman and Chipperfield.

WALL OPENS ATTACK

Wall opened the attack with a slight breeze over his left shoulder. O'Reilly was the other bowler. Leyland who started with a single to leg, hit a no-ball to the leg-boundary, and then a sparkling off-boundary gave him his second consecutive Test century. He was then batting for 210 minutes. The next ball too he sent speeding to the off-boundary, indicating that he was now in search of runs.

O'Reilly had Bromley and Darling very close on the leg side, but Ames drove him to the boundary between cover-point and point the ball reaching railings almost before the fieldsmen had moved, so perfectly timed was the stroke. Grimmett was maintaining splendid length. In three overs, he only gave away three runs. Darling relieved O'Reilly at 390.

Leyland gave a chance to O'Reilly at short slip.

417 FOR 5

The ball touched his left hand and went for a single. This hoisted 400 on board after the England innings had lasted 400 minutes, Leyland (not out) 124 and Ames (not out) 31, the total being 417 for five.

SUFFERING FROM SORE THROAT

It is officially announced that doctor is satisfied that Bradman and Chipperfield are suffering from a sore throat complaint which had affected the players and the officials at Wimbledon. Bradman passed a good night and his temperature is normal.

Kippax is slightly better but Chipperfield spent a disturbed night and his temperature is above normal.

Bradman and Chipperfield are not leaving their hotel, to-day.

142 RUNS FOR 6TH WICKET

Leyland who was not out 93 yesterday reached his century in 210 minutes. England were scoring at the rate of a run per minute, and 400 and 450 of the innings were reached in an equal number of minutes. Leyland and Ames established a century partnership when they were associated for exactly 100 minutes.

Eventually the partnership was broken when the score had reached 482, the sixth wicket partnership thus having added 142 runs. Leyland was batting altogether

(Continued on page 6).

MAHATMAJI ELUDES CROWD

Alights Through Backdoor At Malir Station

KARACHI, July 7.

Despite the fact that Mahatma's actual place of alighting was kept secret over 500 persons from Karachi including a sprinkling of ladies were anxiously waiting at Malir, a wayside station for more than two hours to have a glimpse of Gandhiji.

When the train steamed in to the accompaniment of shouts of "Mahatma Gandhiji-ki-Jai," there was a great rush to get at Gandhiji's compartment, enthusiasm not being marred by a slight shower.

Eluding the crowd in his characteristic way Gandhiji alighted through the backdoor and elbowed his way, orange-turbaned and Khaki-clad volunteers forming a cordon around him.

Gandhiji was profusely garlanded inside the compartment.

Seth Shivrattan Mohatta, President Sindh Provincial Harijan Sevasangh received Mahatma and took him to the waiting motor-car which drove to Karachi. The station 'en route' from Malir to Karachi were thronged by eager crowds vainly hoping to have 'dharshan' of Gandhiji.—A. P. Special.

Arrival In Karachi

EARLIER.

Mahatma Gandhi's party including Kasturba, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, and Kaka Kalelkar arrived this afternoon.

The party was received at Malir Railway station ten miles from the city by the members of the Reception Committee were driven to Sarada Mandir where the party stay for four days.

Gandhiji is receiving a civic reception this evening.

MAHADEV DESAI

To Be Released On Monday

It is understood that Mr. Mahadev Desai, who is undergoing a sentence of one year's simple imprisonment as a Civil Disobedience prisoner in Belgaum Jail, will be released to-morrow and is expected to arrive in Bombay on Tuesday.

No Restoration Of Wage-Cuts

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' SCHEME

Move To Forestall Introduction Of 54 Hours Week

The Bombay Millowners' Association arrived at some important conclusions at their general meeting held on Saturday in regard to the labour question.

For the last two months, soon after the general strike by the workmen was declared, a sub-committee of the Millowners' Association met almost daily to consider the grievances of the workmen and also to adopt a standardised measure of wages. In the meantime, the report of the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay was issued and along with other things, this too was considered.

The sub-committee recommended standardization of wages and removal of disparity. They also recommended nine-hour working day from 1st January 1935 instead of ten hour a day as at present and a minimum of 35 per cent of Dear Food allowance.

At present according to the Labour Office report in only 11 mills the dear food allowance has been reduced from 80 per cent to below 35 per cent, while in 28 mills it is still between 35 to 60 per cent, so that the workers of only a few mills will benefit by this arrangement. As regards the basic wages, it is understood, they are fixed in the schedule at a lower figure than they are even at present.

The general meeting of the Millowners' Association approved of the suggestions made by the sub-committee on Saturday. In a press note, the Secretary, Millowners' Association on this question states:—

Press Note

Two months before the commencement of the last strike in Bombay, the Government of Bombay had instructed the Labour Office to undertake a Departmental Inquiry into the Cotton Mill Wages throughout the Presidency, and the Millowners' Association, Bombay, had promised their fullest co-operation and assistance. Statistical and other information similar to that submitted by mills to the Labour Office was also collected by the Association from all Bombay Mills, and a special Sub-Committee was appointed by the Association to examine the data and to report on the matter, so that the Association might be in a position to deal with the Labour Office Report with

(Continued on page 7).

REORGANISATION OF BROWN SHIRTS

Will Work In Co-operation With Steel Helmets

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BERLIN, July 6

The Brown Shirts will be reorganised and work comradely in co-operation with the Steel Helmets, according to the Brown Shirt's new leader Herr Lutze, who declared that no Storm Trooper was behind the traitor Roehm.

Their record was clean and so they were able to wear their brown shidts again with heads erect.

RIOTING RENEWED IN AMSTERDAM

AMSTERDAM, July 7.

Rioting was renewed this afternoon, when two persons were injured in police firing. Drastic measures that are taken by the authorities include suppression of a Communist newspaper, introduction of the curfew order requiring everyone to remain indoors on penalty of being shot. Premier Colijn, Defence Minister Deckers arrived to inquire into the situation.—Reuter.

Hounding Indians Out Of Zanzibar

Leading Merchants' Charge Against Government

CLOVE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION IS "BOGUS" INSTITUTION

(From A Correspondent.)

ZANZIBAR, June 28.

A mass meeting of Zanzibar Indians was held under the presidentship of Sheth Yusufali Alibhai Karimjee Jivanjee on 27th June at the Saxi Square to protest against the various Bills dangerous to Indians which have been published to be passed into law to-day. All the veteran leaders and prominent merchants of all the communities were present. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

PROTEST AGAINST BILLS.

Proposed by Mr. Ghulamali Kaderbhai, Advocate-seconded by Mr. R. Vyas, supported by Mr. Sapurji B. Sidhwa.

That this public meeting of Zanzibar Indians held under the auspices of the Indian National Association registers its emphatic protest against the following measures which the Government intends to pass into law without allowing sufficient time to the public to consider and express its opinion on the same:—

The Moneylenders (Amendment) Decree.
The Land Alienation Decree.
The Clove Growers Association Decree.
The Adulteration of Produce Drcree.
The Agricultural Produce Export Decree.
The Clove Exporters Decree.
The Clove Export Rules.

The meeting is of opinion that these measures are reactionary racial and unBritish in character depriving the Indian community of Zanzibar of its long established right of free trade and settlement.

INDIAN CAPITAL IN DANGER.

Proposed by Mr. Ranchordas Damoder Bhimji, seconded by Mr. M. D. Kermali.

That this public meeting of Zanzibar Indians held under the auspices of the Indian National Association is of opinion that the proposed legislation jeopardises nearly eight million rupees of the Indian community of Zanzibar invested legitimately in trade with and mortgage of properties of Arab and Natives and aims a establishing virtual Government monopoly in the only important industry of the country viz., cloves. This meeting is further of opinion that this legislation will definitely prove harmful not only to Indians but to the whole country and will lead to racial bitterness from which it has been completely free till now.

REPEAL MEASURES.

Proposed by Miansaheb Sh-Ibrahim, seconded by Haji Hassan Vilji, supported by Mr. Morarji Visanji:—

That this public meeting of Zanzibar Indians held under the auspices of the Indian National Association authorises the J. N. Association to take all possible constitutional steps to seek repeal of these measures if passed in their present form and to seek such redress as it may think expedient and for that purpose to carry on the struggle till relief is obtained and to raise a fund to rupees one hundred thousand to meet necessary expenses.

DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

Proposed by Mr. Navnitlal Champsi, seconded by Mr. Mohamedali Adamjee:—

That this public meeting of Zanzibar Indians held under the auspices of the Indian National Association authorises the Indian National Association to send deputations if necessary to England and India for purposes stated in Resolution No. 3 with such instructions to the deputation as may appear fit and proper to the Association.

HARTAL.

Proposed by Mr. Mulji Walji, seconded by Mr. Abdulhusen Sulemanji:—

That this public meeting of Zanzibar Indians held under the auspices of the Indian National Association hereby resolves that hartal be observed to-morrow to mark the feeling of resentment and disapprobation of the Indian community towards the unjust action of the Government.

Proposed by Mr. Saleh Gangji seconded by Mr. V. S. Patel:—

That this public meeting of Zanzibar Indians held under the auspices of the Indian National Association authorises the President of this meeting to forward copies of these resolutions to proper channels.

EXTRACTS FROM SPEECHES.

These Bills are a blow to the Indians and they threaten the very existence of Indians in the country. Indians are not against safeguarding the interests of the agriculturists, but of course, not at the expense of their legitimate rights. The Clove Growers Association is merely a bogus body created by the Government to further exploit the country.

Government is not prepared to allow speculation by the Indians, but is creating C.G.A. to gamble with the money of the tax-payers. It is dishonesty of the Government which is only sacrificing the interests of the Indians to feed the European distillers.

India is the major buyer and consumer of 2½ lakhs fr. cloves and if we will not get justice we shall propose embargo on the cloves in India and boycott the use of it throughout India. We can do without cloves—Seth Yusufali A. Karimji Jivanji President.

INDIANS AND ARABS.

Indians and Arabs have worked in mutual partnership on the land. I would quote Sir T. Tomlinson who said to me that Indian supplied capital and the Arab labour. Arabs made sale deeds avoiding mortgage deeds because of the ban of charging interest in Islam.—Gulamali, Advocate.

DIVIDE AND RULE.

I have completed 45 years of my life in this country on 14th June and have lived with harmony with the Arabs all the time. But the Government has now strained the relations between the Arabs and Indians—Shapurji B. Sidhwa.

NOT COOLIES.

Government says it is compelled to bring out these laws because Indians are rogues. Will Government point out one single Indian who has embezzled the money of the people such as Insull and Kruger or several of the members of the French Parliament? Indians have not come here as coolies, but as merchants at the request of the past Sultans and have invested their all in all in the country and have adopted it as their motherland—Mussabhai Sheikh Ebrahimji.

PRICE OF SERVICE.

British Consulate was established at the request of Indians and for helping the British they have suffered the abuses of the Natives as "Watumwa wa Baloz!" the slaves of the Consul.—Saleh Gang[illegible]

BHAVNAGAR'S WELCOME TO GANDHIJI

The Bhavnagar Municipality presented an address of welcome to Mahatma Gandhi on the occasion of his visit to the City. Photo shows Gandhiji listening to the address read by the President of the Municipality.

Nobody Dared Go Against Him

—The High-priest
The Villain of Villians
Whose mere movements will tremble you

HIMALAYA PICTURES'
Maiden Hindi Musical Talkie

Sinhasan

featuring
SHANTAKUMARI, INDUMATI, USHABALA, VIMAL, VASUDEO, NANDU KHOTE, RAJABABU, SURVE, ANAND

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Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow, recognised by U. P. Government. Applications from Matriculates are invited for Overseer Class Session July, 1934. Free prospectus from Principal. (2477).

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Ask for Grafts Catalogue—Matchless Langra Mangoes and other varieties 100 Rs. 7. Price advance, Maharaja Orchard, Darbhanga. (2639).

JEWELLERY THEFT IN GIRGAUM

Hindu Lady Returns Home To Find Rs. 700 Worth Stolen

The Lamington Road police are making enquiries in a case of robbery, which is alleged to have taken place on Friday afternoon.

It appears that Mrs. Chabildas, living in a building in a lane off Sandhurst Road lodged a complaint of robbery from her house with the Lamington Road Police. According to her, she locked the house at about 12 noon and went out to a friend's

When she returned home at 5 in the evening, she found that the lock of the front door had been broken open. The thieves are alleged to have removed jewellery worth Rs. 700 and some private correspondence.

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(Dadar)

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MAD MAELSTROM OF FEROCIOUS BEASTS
Thrill after thrill as animals, mad with blood lust, battle in Asia's deepest jungles.
DEVIL TIGER
Real! Genuine! Amazing! Scenes never witnessed before!
Directed by
CLYDE E. ELLIOTT
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"BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE"

The greatest fight of
The KING OF THE BEASTS (Tig.)
and
The MONARCH OF JUNGLES (Lion)
DON'T MISS IT.
Daily at 5, 7-30 & 10 P.M.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat. & Sun.

INDIAN SHIPPING IN DANGER

Freight War By Foreign Competition

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER PUT CASE BEFORE GOVERNMENT

Considerable interest is attached to the representation made to Mr. Stuart, Secretary to the Commerce Dept. of the Government of India, by Mr. Mathradas Vissonji, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber recently, regarding the freight war on the Western Coast.

FREIGHT WAR.

It is understood that Mr. Mathradas pointed out that the very existence of the small Indian Shipping Companies plying on the west coast of India was in danger, as a result of the freight war started by the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company.

The Government of India had on several occasions in the past announced their policy of providing for an adequate participation of Indian Shipping in the coastal and overseas trade. Mr. Mathradas referred to the assurance given by the Commerce Member to the Assembly that:—

"Government are particularly anxious to facilitate the growth and the expansion of the coastal trade of India in so far as that coastal trade is operated by Indian Agencies and through the instrumentality of Indian capital."

These small Indian Steamship Companies as Mr. Mathradas pointed out, are operated by "Indian agencies and through the instrumentality of Indian capital." And, as they are likely to be wiped out of existence owing to the freight war started by foreign vested interests, he expected Government to take immediate and effective action to safeguard the interests of Indian Shipping, if the public were to believe that Government were really anxious to develop an Indian Mercantile Marine.

VICEROY'S ASSURANCE.

The President of the Association of small Indian Steamship Companies had made several representations to the Commerce Member since May 1932; the Viceroy had assured the deputation of Indian Shipowners who waited upon him in October 1932 in the presence of the Commerce Member, that arrangement would be made to see that the small Indian Steamship Companies would be taken into confidence.

In spite of this, Mr. Mathradas alleged that nothing has been done upto now and there was grave apprehensions that, if no immediate action was taken by Government to carry out their undertaking, these companies with their slender resources will be driven away from the coast by the powerful resources of the vested interests.

STABBING IN CARNAC ROAD

The Palton Road Police are investigating a case of robbery which occurred late on Friday night.

The victim, who was assaulted with a knife, is lying in the G. T. Hosptal, wth stab wounds on his chest. The assailant has not yet been arrested.

It appears that Abdul Aziz, was walking along the Carnac Road late on Friday when Baki, a Muslim accosted him and demanded money. On the former refusing to pay anything, it is alleged that Baki stabbed him with a penknife and after removing Rs. 2-2-0 from Abdul Aziz's pocket made good is escape before the polce came on the scene.

Aziz was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

HAUL OF SILK CLOTH IN MUTTON STREET

Arrested on the charge of house-breaking and theft on the night of June 28 last, Ismail alias Usman Mahomed, was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mazagaon on Saturday and remanded to police custody till July 17.

In the course of inquiries it was learnt by the Dongri Police that the suspect was seen moving about the house of Kamruddin Hakimji at Mutton Street, on the very day the theft was committed.

Silk cloth valued at Rs. 400 had been stolen from the house and the police discovered certain finger-prints during the inspection of the scene of offence.

Madras, July 6.—The City Police have arrested on suspicion Nepundri Bose, a 50-year old Bengalee of Konnagar village, Uggli District.—United Press.

TERROR TO LOCALITY

'Footpath' Resident Hauled Up On Petition Of 62 Signatories

On the strength of a complaint filed at the Pydhonie Police Station ("B" Division) by 62 signatories the police effected the arrest of one Abdeally Khanbhai on the 27th of June last. The accused gave his occupation as "nil" and his residence as "foot-paths" Koliwada.

It was stated before the court that the accused was connected with the 1932 Bombay riots and was one of those who absconded from the hands of law. On his return to the city he was arrested but as no evidence was forthcoming he was released.

Now a complaint had been received at the Pydhoni Police Station that Khanbhai had recently been terrorising the inhabitants of the districts of Koliwada, Kazi Syed Street and Dhandari Street and in view of this the police decided to "chapter," him.

The accused was placed before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mazgaon, on Saturday and was remanded to police custody till July 21 pending further inquiries.

MONSOON WELL DISTRIBUTED

Gujarat And Sind Receive Good Rain

POONA, July 7.

A shallow depression has formed in the northwest angle of the Bay of Bengal. The monsoon has been generally active being particularly strong in Gujerat, West Central India, and Lower Sind. The rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Orissa, West United Provinces, West Central India, East Central Provinces, Sind, East Rajputana, Gujerat, Konkan, Mysore, Malabar, and North Madras Coast; and local in Bengal, East United Provinces, East Central India, West Central Provinces, Punjab, Kashmir, Northwest Frontier Provinces, West Rajputana, Hyderabad, and Madras Deccan; while a few falls have occurred in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, and Bombay Deccan

Chief amounts of Rainfall: Mergui four inches, Tavoy three; Toungoo, Akyab, two; Amherst Diamond Island one and half; Gwa one: Silchar one and half; Dibrugarh, Sibsagar one; Neemuch, Pendra, Bareilly, Indore two; Mainpuri, Gorakhpur, Roorkee, Saugor one and half; Meerut, Mussooree one; Karachi and Mount Abu six; Tankhala four: Bhuj, Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Baroda two; Dohad, Rawalpindi, one and half; Ludhiana, Delhi, Dessa, Hyderabad (Sind) Chhor, one; Vizagapatam, three; Karwar, Mahableshwar, Calicut, one and half; Hanamkonda, Mangalore, Calingapatam and Mercara one.

FORECAST:

The monsoon will be strong in Gujarat, Lower Sind, Punjab, West United Provinces, East Rajputana, and Burma, and Active in Asam, Northwest Frontier Province, and Kashmir, and strengthen in the Peninsula, Central Parts of the country, and Orissa.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:

Moderate to heavy rain is likely in Lower Burma, Orissa, North Madras Coast, Central Provinces, West Central India, Gujarat, Lower Sind, and in near the hill districts of the Punjab, and United Provinces, and along West Coast of the Peninsula during the next 36 hours.—A. P.

KARACHI GETS 7 INCHES OF RAIN

KARACHI, July 7.

Karachi is experiencing heavy rains. Seven inches rain has been recorded.

The whole city is under water. Schools, Colleges, and Offices remain closed. The tram service has been suspended. Many Katcha houses are collapsing. Extensive damage to crops and grain in Thole Yard is reported. Trains are arriving very late.—United Press.

Under the auspices of the Laxmi Nagar (Khar) Residents' Association Mr. G. M. Gupte, B. A., LL. B., Advocate will deliver a public lecture on "Our Municipal Problems" at 9-15 p.m. on Sunday 8th July at the Laxmi Pavilion, 10th Road, Khar.

A resolution protesting against the recent reduction in the second class accommodation in the suburban local service trains will also be considered.

The public are cordially invited to attend.

FROM SATURDAY THE 14th JULY, 1934.

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Krishnarjun-Yudhha

CLEAR RECORDING
BEST Acting By All Star Cast
Spicy DIALOGUES By Mr. V. C. BEDEKAR
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Featuring:—Master DINANATH, NIRMALADEVI, SUSHILADEVI, Mrs. NALINI NAGPURKAR, B. GOKHALE, D. MALVANKAR. GANPATRAO MOHITE, SHANKARRAO MISALE,

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MAJESTIC CINEMA
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Daily at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 P.M.
Saturday, Sunday and Holiday at 3 P.M.

JAGANNATH CINETONE'S Hindi Talkie.

VEHEMI DUNIYA
OR
SAVSHOI KALOL
WITH
BANDOPANT SOVANI
(In a dual role)
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Produced at RANJIT STUDIO
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HIS MYSTERIES HAVE ENDEARED HIM TO BOMBAYITES.

SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK OF
Saraswatee Cinetone's (Poona) Hindi Stunt Talkie
MYSTERIOUS PRINCE
Featuring
Master VITHAL & Miss MENKA.
Supported by:—
SHAKUNTALA, SALVI, VASANT PEHELWAN, PIROJ, JAVDEKAR.
Directed by:—
DADASAHIB TORNEY
Music Direction by:—
ANNASAHEB MAINKAR
Were you in the last week's crowd!
If not
COME TO-NIGHT AT
Krishna Cinema
Charni Road.
—(Entirely under new management)
Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

3rd GLORIOUS WEEK
MAHALUXMI CINETONE'S SUPER SOCIAL PRODUCTION
SEVA SADAN
Story by: SJT. PREMCHANDJEE
"Nanubhai Vakil Production"
Featuring
ZUBEIDA BANU, JADDANBAI & MODAK
HIGHLY APPRECIATED BY THE FAMILIES
WORTH WHILE PICTURE TO SHOW TO THE FAMILY
COME & SEE TO-NIGHT
TIME Sat. & Sun. 3-0 p.m.
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SHIVRANI HARIBHAI, Etc.

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For Booking Apply to:—
SUPER FILMS CIRCUIT
Queens Road. : : Bombay.

KURLA VOTERS' LIST CHALLENGED

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, July 6.

A petition has been filed in the Court of District Judge at Thana by Mr. Hussein Sheriff Kurlawala against the Returning Officer (Chief Officer of the Kurla Municipality) for an order to get the voters' list amended according to the submissions made by the petitioner.

The petitioner states that as the triennial election is due shortly, the opponent has prepared the electoral rolls. He alleges that the facility of inspection of the preliminary voters' list was not granted to him, and though he was willing to pay the price, the copy was not supplied to the petitioner, and therefore he was "hampered" in putting all his objections.

FATAL ASSAUTL ON M. L. A.'s DAUGHTER-IN-LAW

KARACHI, July 7

A fatal assault on the daughter-in-law of Dewan Lalchand Navalrai, M.L.A., is reported from Bangaldero.

It is stated that some Muslim hirelings did the task. Full details are lacking.—United Press.

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Long Liquidation In New York Cotton

FORECAST OF FAVOURABLE WEATHER

Southern Selling And Small Trade Buying

OPERATORS AWAIT BUREAU REPORT

Bombay, July 7.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was easy on increased selling pressure, stimulated by unfavourable Liverpool Cables and favourable Western Belt forecast. Scattered showers are reported in Oklahoma and Texas which are believed to have favourable effect on the crop but so far the rains are not sufficient.

There was increased long liquidation and Southern selling which in the absence of any buying resulted in a decline of about one dollar in prices. There was small demand from the trade and on the eve of the Bureau report there was more disposition to square up open accounts.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 15 points with October delivery 12.12 The opening decline was influenced by lower Liverpool advices and reports of scattered showers in the West Belt There was increased long liquidation and a furhter loss of 5 points was recorded and October delivery reached the lowest level of the day 12.07c. At this level there was steady trade buying and some short covering which raised prices by 10 points from the lowest level and October delivery was quoted 12.17.

FAVOURABLE FORECAST

This was the highest level of the day as there was renewed selling pressure influenced by favourable weather forecast Southern selling was the chief feature and prices after declining 7 points from the highest level the market closed at a net decline of 16 to 17 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 15 points at 12.15c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also easy on increased selling and closed at a decline of 14 to 19 points. Spot cotton prices declined 16 points at 12.05c per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 to 4 points on Friday on reports of favourable weather. There was Continental selling which met with local support on unfavourable weather. Letter on there was some Indian selling. There was persistent long liquidation on bearish weekly weather and Pre-Bureau selling. There was a marked absence of any support and the market closed quiet but steady at a net decline of 10 to 11 points. Middling American spot cotton prices registered a drop of 15 points at 6.66d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

There was increased selling in East Indian cotton futures in sympathy with weakness of American cotton. Prices closed at a decline of 9 points with July 5.07, October 5.01 and January 5.01.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was poor demand for Egyptian cotton and under increased long liquidation Sakels futures closed at a decline of 8 to 11 points. Spot Sakel cotton prices declined 10 points at 8.28d. Uppers futures were easy and closed at a decline of 8 points with spot cotton 8 points down at 6.95d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market ruled easy on long liquidation. There was no support and Sakels futures declined 10 to 12 points while Ashmoani futures closed 12 to 14 points lower. At the close July Sakel was 15.01 and Ashmoani August was quoted 12.29.

ACREAGE EXPECTATIONS.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—Prices declined on pre-bureau liquidation mostly for foreign account.

According to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's plan the officials state nearly 15,500,000 acres have been retired by farmers under contract thereby bringing the cultivated area about 25 million acres but they confirm that including the new lands brought into cultivation the planted area will be around 27-1/2 million acres.

Assuming a normal yield they state the crop will be around 10 1/2 million bales. Should however the weather prove to be unfavourable with a continuance of the drought as is indicated by the long-range weather forecast for this month a poor yield is anticipated.

They also expect American consumption to improve during the next season and with the total world's consumption 14 million bales or over the carry-over next year seems likely to be considerably reduced.

Regarding Monday's acreage report the general expectation is that it will be around 29 million acres.

As stated yesterday we feel advantage should be taken of any reactions to effect purchases consequently we advise buying at present prices.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (1-36 p.m.)	12.17—.10
N. Y. October Lowest (10-13 a.m.)	12.07—.20
Liverpool October Highest 10-3 a.m.)	6.41—.03
Liverpool October Lowest (3-15 p.m.)	6.32—.12

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Decline owing to hedge selling and more favourable weather reports. Rains reported in some sections which will do good. Market needs fresh stimulus.

Liverpool.—Market steady. Declined on bull liquidation, small buying power and disappointing American cables. Bearish.

New York.—Liquidation caused by forecast of unsettled weather all over the belt. Trade buying principal feature.

New York.—Liquidation. Southern selling Trade small buyers

New York.—Prospects of showers in Texas. Statistical report unfavourable. May have better buying opportunities.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York.—Forecast of unsettled weather South-west, statistics unfavourable: think buyers will do better by waiting.

Liverpool.—Decline owing to hedge selling and more favourable weather reports; rains reported in some sections which will do good; market needs fresh stimulus.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

11-30 a.m.:—Fair selling account East Indian, not much offtake, poor Egyptian.

12-30 p.m.:—Between midnight and daylight light to moderate rainfall Oklahoma. Slightly cooler.

8-36 p.m.:—New York average guess 29,180,000.

Their New York friends cabled as follows:—

"Crop progressing satisfactorily except Texas where position may become serious during next two or three weeks. Acreage of twenty-eight and half or twenty-nine million about discounted at present levels. Apart from crop scares and definite crop damage which impossible to foresee, cannot at present see legitimate reason in world cotton conditions for major American rise except renewed expectation of inflation or further dollar devaluation which may become increasing factor as November elections approach."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 6.

October 1934	12.10—17
December 1934	12.25—16
January 1935	12.31—17
March 1935	12.40—17
May 1935	12.49—17
Middling Spot	12.15—15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 6.

July 1934	11.90—14
October 1934	12.07—15
December 1934	12.22—18
Middling Spot	12.05—16

NEW YORK.
New York, July 6.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
October 1934	12.10
December 1934	12.25
January 1935	12.30
New York Noon Call—	
July 1934	——
October 1934	12.05
December 1934	12.24

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 6.

	Bales
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	1.000
Days' Exports to the Continent	4,000

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, July 6.

T. T. London on—	
Berlin	13.17
Amsterdam	7.44
Brussels	21.58-1/2
Madrid	36.91
Milan	58.81
Berne	15.50-1/2
Paris	76.46
Prague	121.62
T.T. London on New York Closing rate	5.04-9/16

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 6.

Messrs Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light Com.	7
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P. A.	17
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	8
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D.	52
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	19
Electric Bond Common	15
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	42
Consolidated Gas	33
Columbia Gas	14
American Tel. and Tel.	115
Western Union Telg.	44 3/4
Radio Corp.	7
Chesapeake & Ohio	47
New York Central	28 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	23
Erie R. R.	18
Pennsylvania R. R.	30
Union Pacific R. R.	120
Great North Pfd.	21
National Distillers	23
Hiram Walker	36
Distillers Seagram	15
Amr. Tobacco B.	76
Dupont de Nemours	90
Denmark 6 p.c. 20 years 1942	96
Bethelehem Steel	34
United States Steel	39 3/4
American Smelting	42
Noranda Mines	43
Int. Nickel of Canada	25 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	14 3/4
Kennecott Copper	22
Cerro de Pasco Copper	42
International Harvestor	33
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	21
General Motors	32
Packard Motor	3 1/2
General Electric	20
St. Oil of N. J.	44
Philips Petrol	11
Mid. Con Petroleum	13
Atlantic Refining	25
Socony	16
Plymouth Oil	12
American Radiator	14
Eaton Mfg.	16
Chase Bank	27 1/4
National City Bank	X27 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	390
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	25
General Foods	31
National Dairy	18
Remington Rand	10
Norway 6 p.c. 1944	99 1/4

Market trying to improve U. S. Steel corporation working 41 p.c. Car-loadings up 2840.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.
London, July 6.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	65
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	79-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	92-3/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	111-3/4
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	79-7/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	104-3/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	103-3/4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	114-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	112-7/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	133-1/4
National Bank of India	49-1/8
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/8

LONDON METALS.
London, July 6.

	£
Copper Braziers	43-1/2
Yellow Metal	35-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	13-3/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	230-1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, July 6.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels July/Aug. sellers 20/0.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, July/Aug. sellers 20/0.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels July sellers 24/0.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, June 6.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt July/Aug nominal Unchanged.

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. July/Aug sellers Unchanged.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. July/Aug. sellers Unchanged.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, July 6.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/4.

SEEDS.
London, July 6.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £9-8-9.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull Cont t.) c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £10-0-0.

LINSEED.
London, July 6.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £11-12-6.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton July/Aug. sellers £10-5-0.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £12-0-0.

LINSEED OILS.
London, July 6.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. July sellers 19/10-1/2.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Sep./Dec. paid 20/1-1/2.

DAILY WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Weekly Weather Report:—During the week under review temperatures were above normal. In the north there was considerable rainfall, but the crop is not seriously affected though rain is needed in the west.

Daily Weather Report:—East: Generally fair Friday afternoon local thunder showers in South Georgia. Central generally fair partly cloudy local thunder showers.

West: Generally fair Friday Partly cloudy somewhat unsettled.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Straddle Differences

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York October 123 at Cross Rate 5.04 1/2

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach J/A. 204/4—Liverpool July 6.43 Rs. 76 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M. 1935 211/8—Liverpool May 1935 6.29 Rs. 62 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M. 1935 211/8—New York May 12.49 Rs. 63 3/4 at Cross Rate 5.04 1/2.

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay 5th July	9,747
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933	2,273,488
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,360,373
Decrease	—87,885

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 7.

Broach J/A Op. 205 1/2; Highest 205 3/4; Lowest 204 1/4; Closing 204 1/4

Broach A/M. 1935 Op. 213 1/4; Highest 213 1/2; Lowest 211 3/4; Closing 211 3/4.

Oomra July Op. 186 1/4; Highest 186 1/2; Lowest 185; Closing 185.

Oomra D/J. Op. 187; Highest 187; Lowest 185 1/2; Closing 185 1/2.

Bengal July Op. 127 1/2; Highest 128 1/2; Lowest 127 3/4; Closing 127 3/4

Bengal D/J. Op. 142; Highest 142; Lowest 141 1/4; Closing 141 1/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 Rs. 29 1/2.

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement 21-7-34 Rs. 6 1/2.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 6.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
July 1934	8.03
October 1934	8.18
November 1934	8.21
December 1934	8.24
January 1935	8.27
March 1935	8.32
May 1935	8.37
F. G. F. Spot	8.28

INDIAN COTTON,
Liverpool July 6.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.96
Fine (Good Staple)	5.11
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.26
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.11
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.26
Choice (No. 1 Staple	5.41
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.48
Fine	3.58
Superfine	3.68
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.68
Fine	3.78
Superfine	4.98

LONDON RUBBER.
London, July 6.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb. 7 1/8 sellers.

LONDON SILVER.
London, July 6.

Silver Business Small

Spot	20-3/4
Forward	26-7/8

LONDON GOLD.
London, July 6.

Gold bars Fine per oz. £6-17-9.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, July 6.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-7/8 per cent to 0-15-16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1-1/8 per cent. to 1-1/8 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-1/2 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days market Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 6.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Price
July 1934		6.43—10
August 1934		6.38—10
September 1934		6.36—10
October 1934	6.41	6.34 | 10
November 1934		6.39—11
December 1934		6.29—11
January 1935	6.37	6.29—11
February 1935		6.29—11
March 1935		6.30—10
April 1935		6.29—11
May 1935		6.29—11
June 1935		6.28—11
Middling Spot		6.66—15

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 7.

In sympathy with a decline of 17 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened quiet at Rs. 212 for Broach A-M. delivery and improved to Rs. 212/4 on scattered short covering. At this level there was renewed long liquidation by Bazar operators and commission houses. Prices steadily declined to Rs. 210/8 in the absence of any support.

The undertone of the market quiet and operators were inclined to await the Bureau report.

Liverpool advices were easy and closed at a decline of 5 points. The local market ruled weak and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J-A	202	8	0
Broach A-M	210	0	0
Oomra July	183	12	0
Oomra D-J	184	0	0
Bengal July	127	4	0
Bengal D-J	141	0	0

READY COTTON SALES
Bombay, July 7

100	Viram Ladha Bhilwara 115
61	B Maheshwari Palej 207
55	Kotak and Co. Vaghadia 203
58	Patel Cotton Dhulia 183
50	Patel Cotton Chalisgaon 183
100	Breul and Co Khandwa 5 on
43	Breul and Co Buranpur 189 1/4
34	K Devchand Gulabpur 138
100	Viram Ladha Mogha 128
92	G G Kesha and Co Aurangabad 177
200	Curla Mill Amod 10 on
150	G G Kesha and Co Sindhi 189 1/2
50	Tata Mill Busoga 351

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, July 7

Bengal Superfine	138/40
Bengal Fine	135/37
Bengal F G	131/33
Sindh-Punjab Fine	135/37
Sindh-Punjab F G	131/33
Wardha-Hingt	196/198
Nagpur/Savner	196/198
Pundhurna	190/91
Yeotmal	189/90
Arvi	188/89
Ellichpur	188/89
Amraoti-Berar	184/86
Khamgaon	184/86

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Private Estimates

Private estimates of the American Cotton crop range from 10,242,000 bales to 10,460,000 bales.

Mulkapur	179/81
Khandesh	176/78
Jalna/Sailu	177/79
Burwah-Sanavad	188/90
Broach Fine	208/10
Punjab/American	214/19
Punjab/American mix	206/09
Cambodia	234/69
Miraj/Sangli	204/09
Compta Good	209/14
Bagalkot	179/84
Kampala	335
Busoga	332
Jinja	327
Manza	322

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Bombay, July 7
Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	126	275,973
Central India	466	215,710
Barsi and Nagar	459	175,217
Hyderabad-Gaorani	72	49,022
Berar	822	445,483
Central Provinces	162	110,901
Total Oomras	2,107	1,272,306
Dholera	1,894	128,724
N W Provinces	...	9,182
Rajputana	510	56,130
Sind-Punjab	49	175,987
Broach	...	327,295
Coompta and Dharwar	78	56,208
Westerns-Northerns	102	39,825
Cocoanada	...	376
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	698	32,828
Persian	...	1,748
American	...	26,383
Egyptian and African	2,668	154,574
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	28
Total	8,106	2,281,594

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1st Sept to 5th July

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	1,722	351,553
Japan and China	13,152	962,602
Coast Ports	1	19,538
Up-country by Rail	...	111,435
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	2,004
Total	14,875	1,447,132

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, July 7

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	...	134	131	129	124
Panjab	...	134	131	129	124
Rajputana	...	134	131	129	124
Oomra No. 3	193	190	187	184	...
C P No. 1	206	203	201	197	...
C P No. 2	199	196	194	190	...
Broach No. 2	...	212	209	207	205
Punjab-Ame	...	220	217	215	213
Surat	...	272	269	266	263
Rajpipla	...	270	267	264	261
Navsari	...	274	271	268	265

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 6-7-34	7586000	8713000
Receipts yesterday 6-7-34	12000	28900
Exports to date 6-7-34	7432000	8008000
Stock at Ports 6-7-34	2529000	3390000
Stock at Interior Towns 6-7-34	1208000	1310000
Stock at Liverpool 6-7-34	979000	793000
Visible Supply 6-7-34	5664000	6932000
Quantity in Sight 6-7-34	11978000	13525000
Quantity out of Sight 6-7-34	12867000	13388000

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Improved Demand For Tata Steel Shares

SPECULATIVE SUPPORT AND SHORT COVERING

BOMBAY, July 7.

H. H. the Maharaja of Porbundar visited the local Stock Exchange to-day and was garlanded by the President of the Exchange.

Recent improvement in the general business in the Share Bazar has raised the price of membership. A seat was sold this week at Rs. 18,100 against the last which was sold at Rs. 11,000. This improvement in the value of the card indicates that Share Brokers are having good business.

The Share Bazar was again open to-day for one hour and during this small session, the market displayed steady tone. There was general improvement in prices on speculative support and short covering, while sellers were holding aloof.

The market being well liquidated there was scarcity of offerings and some shorts were inclined to cover, a portion of the unprotected short interest. Tata Steel Dfd. shares improved to Rs. 283/12 while ordinary shares closed at Rs. 71/4. Bombay Burma shares improved to Rs. 454/6 and Andhras advanced to Rs. 1432/8. Cements shares were fairly steady with a limited turnover while there was scattered buying in Mill section which had a hardening effect on prices. on the whole the turnover was fairly good and the market shows signs of confidence. There is possibility of any marked improvement in prices in the near future but as pointed out before, the market will show more resistence.

HYDRO AND ANDHRA SHARES

Messrs. Patel and Ramdutt in their report issued to-day state:—

"In our opinion there should be some substantial improvement in Tata Hydros and Andhras, particularly so as the dividends of 7 1/2 per cent for the whole year are to be maintained in spite of lower earnings due to certain mills closing down and the recent strike. At the present market value their yield would be about 5 1/4 per cent per annum free of tax. We expect the reports to be out in August. As for Tata Powers their present market value cannot be justified by merits as they are not likely to pay more than 3 1/2 per cent but since they are in the firm hands of an operator they are not likely to recede much.

TEXTILE MILLS
Bombay, July 7.

	Rs.	As.
100 Ahm. Advance	280	0
500 Bom. Cotton	20	0
250 Bom. Dyeing	723	2
250 Bradbury	100	0
100 Century	226	4
100 Central India	218	12
100 Colaba	88	2
100 Coorla	90	0
100 Crescent	7	4
250 Currim.	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Down	320	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-1-9	
100 Elphinstone	0-12-0	
100 Finlay	80	0
1000 Framji Petit	95	0
100 Gokak	136	4
1000 Hindustan	1705	0
100 Indore	98	12
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	63	2
100 Kohinoor	140	10
250 Laxmi	695	0
100 Madhowji	6	8
250 Madras United	63	0
1000 Morarji	1250	0
250 Model	51	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, July 7

Bombay Dyeing 720, 723/2
Century 232, 236
Central India 218
Colaba 88
Kohinoor 138, 140
New Great 122/8
Simplex 72/8
Swadeshi 164, 163, 165
Bundi 29/6, 29/8
Indian Cement 386, 387
T. Steel Dfd. 280, 78, 77, 85, 288
T. Steel Ord. 70/6, 69/14, 69/12, 71/4
Bombay Steam 285, 283
Bombay Burma 451, 48, 56, 454
Tata Hydro 143, 145, 144/11
Andhra 1428, 1430, 1432
Tram Ord. 144/6

50	Mysore	89 0
200	New Great	122 8
100	Oosmanshahi	59 0
100	Phoenix	263 2
25	Sassoon Silk	30 0
1000	Sholapur	2900 0
50	Simplex	72 8
100	Swadeshi	165 0
100	Swan	40 0
25	Tata	9 12
500	Vishnu	1357 8
1000	Western	725 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	96 8
25-50	Central	28 8
500	Imperial	1351 4
125-500	Imp. Conty.	335 0
50-100	India	110 8
5	Union	4-10-6

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	29 8
70	Gwalior	92 0
250	Indian	387 8
40	Katni Def.	1300 0
100	Katni Ord.	340 0
75	Okha	166 4
10	Punjab	18 4
100	Shahabad	347 8
70	United	83 0

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	12 8
15-75	New India	34 14
200	Oriental	3,725 0
10-100	Vulcan	8 12

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	142 8
1000	Andhra Valley	1432 8
10	Ajmer	7 14
50	Bom. Tram	144 5
10	Broach	11 0
100	Karachi	213 12
100	Poona	187 8
100	Surat	171 4
100	Tata Hydro	144 11
1000	Tata Power	1119 6

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	850 0
100	Amr. Patty	116 0
100	C. Province	86 8
100	Dhon. Baramati	87 0
100	Gujrat	66 8
100	Mandra Bhon	86 0
100	Pachora Jamner	81 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 7.

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 89/1/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 89/2
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 104/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 104/13
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/13
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/14

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 104/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 116
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 105/10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 99
4 per cent 1934/37 100/2
4 per cent 1943 105/9
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/7
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 111/10
5 per cent 1939/44 108/9
5 per cent 1940/43 109/9
5 per cent 1935 103/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 105/3

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 100/12
4 per cent M. Deb. 1974 100/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 111/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 121/12
6 per cent K P T 1956 121/12
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 108/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 89/2 but declined to Rs. 89/0/6 on realising. At the decline there was renewed buying and the undertone was healthy.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 7.

The local silver market ruled quiet but steady to-day with a moderate turnover of business. Shanghai Exchange on London closed quiet at 1.4 1/4. In the market silver prices opened at Rs. 57/13 and improved to Rs. 58/1 on speculative support but later on there was some long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 57/15. The market was barely steady at this level with a small business. Gold market was steady with a limited business.

Ready silver	57	11 0
August settlement	57	12 0
September settlement	57	14 0
Ready gold	34	3 3
August settlement	34	3 6
September settlement	34	4 0

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, July 6.

Spot silver	46 1/2—1/4c.
July delivery	46.75—.55c.
Sept. delivery	47.20—.35c.

Tone:—Easy.

100	Sara Siraigung	83 4
500	Tapty Valley	757 8

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	17 10
30	Tata Steel Def.	288 12
75	Tata Steel Ord.	71 4

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	175 0
50	Belapur Sugar	225 0
250	Bom. Steam	283 12
125	Bom. Burma	454 6
50	Bom. Burma Conty.	147 8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-1-3
50	Bom. Telephone	92 8
100	Ind. Bleaching	117 8
100	Ind. Radio Df.	513 12
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	456 4
1000	Port Canning	571 4
15	Scindia	9 6
30	Tata Construction	73 8
25	Tata Oil	17 4

PREFERENCE

7	p c Andhra Vly	1252 8
6	p c Bom. Steam	276 4
7	p.c. Bom. Trams	80 8
5	p.c. Central India	462 8
7	p c Katni 1st	125 0
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	147 8
7½	p c Punjab Cement	13 0
7	p c Tata Hydro	131 4
75	p.c. Tata Power	1355 0
6	p c Tata Steel 1st	170 10
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel second pref.	140 8
5½	p c Tata Mill	17 8
7	p c Vishnu	650 0

Further Small Decline In New York Cotton

OPERATORS HESITANT AWAITING BUREAU REPORT

Bullion Prices Steady But Grains Easy

STEADY TONE IN JUTE, LINSEED, RUBBER AND TEA

BOMBAY, July 7

NEW YORK COTTON QUIET

The New York cotton market was quiet. Operators were hesitant awaiting the Bureau Report to be published on July 9. The market was inactive with restricted business. The closing futures were 5 points down.

BULLION PRICES IMPROVE SLIGHTLY

London gold and silver prices improved a little.

WHEAT AND OATS EASY

Liverpool and Chicago wheat prices declined on account of hot weather reports and the absence of demand. Chicago oats also ruled easy.

JUTE AND LINSEED STEADY

The London metal market was closed to-day. Rubber and Tea remained unchanged. Jute and Linseed ruled steady.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange presented a steady tone.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, July 7

Previous closing rate	12.10
To-day's opening rate	12.07
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing rate	12.05
Difference	—.05

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August	Rs. 203
April-May	Rs. 210-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, July 7

Previous closing rate	6.31
To-day's opening rate	6.32
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing rate	6.29
Difference	—.05

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, July 7

Trading in the cotton market to-day was inactive with very little business passing through. Operators were hesitant and are awaiting the Bureau report on July 9.

On lower Liverpool and rains in Texas, the session opened barely steady at 12.07 for October which was the highest in the day i.e. 3 points lower than the previous closing. In the absence of support and want of any incentive from outside prices declined but the range was narrow the lowest being 12.03 for October. Later the market gained 2 points and closed quiet but steady at 12.05 i.e. 5 points lower than the previous closing.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 7

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (12.15/12.10) 12.08/12.07
December (12.26/12.25) 12.22/12.21
January (12.30/12.30) 12.26/12.26

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 7

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American July (6.46) 6.38
American October (6.37) 6.29
Egyptian July (8.08) 8.00
Egyptian October (8.23) 8.15

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, July 7
10-0 p.m.

Broach A-M was traded in at Rs. 211 at the time of the opening of New York cotton futures and thereafter it improved to Rs. 211-8 but closed at Rs. 210-8 as New York futures were 5 points down at the closing time.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 7

July 59—3/8d.
October 59 5/8—3/8d.
December 61 3/4—3/8d.
May 63 7/8—3/8d.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 7

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 31 3/8) unquoted
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 14 1/2) unquoted.
U S Steel Common (dol 39 1/4) dol 40
U S Steel Preference (dol 84) unquoted.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, July 7

Previous closing	5.04 1/2
To-day's opening	5.04 1/2
To-day's closing	5.04

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, July 7

Previous closing	5.04 9/16
To-day's opening	5.04 1/2
To-day's closing	5.04 5/16
Difference	—.00 1/4

FRANC RATE

London, July 7

Previous closing	76.46
To-day's opening	76.46
To-day's closing	76.50
Difference	+.01

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 7

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 504-1/2 which remained steady with a slight improvement of 1/16.

The closing rate was 5.04 5/16.

The franc opened at 76.46 and improved to 76.50 which was the closing rate.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 7

The market was quietly steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price.
Spot	20 3/4d.	20 13/16d.
Forward	20 7/8d.	20 15/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 7

Gold (£6-17-9) £6-17-10 1/2

BULLION

London, July 7

Influx (£61000) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver (20 3/4d) 20 13/16d
Gold per ounce (£6-17-9) £6-17-10 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, July 7

3 months (15/16 to 15/16 p.c.) 7/8 to 15/16 p.c.
4 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 15/16 to 1 p.c.
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/8 p.c.) 1 1/16 to 1 1/18 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, July 7

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.75) 5.75 5/8
New York on Bombay (38.12) 38.10
Berlin on Bombay (0.95 3/4) 0.95 3/8
London on Milan (58.62) 58.81
London on Shanghai (1-4 1/4) 1-4 3/8
London on Kobe (1-2 7/32) 1-2 7/32

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 7

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with 1/4 penny lower to unchanged at 55-3/4 for July 59-5/8 for September moderate demand evidenced but prices later eased on prospects hotter weather.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 7

Chicago wheat opened steady with 89-5/8 for July and 89-3/4 for September but declined on hot weather reports and the absence of support.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, July 7

Chicago oats opened steady with 43-3/8 for July and moved in sympathy with other markets.

Rye opened steady at 67 for July. Business was restricted owing to poor demand.

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 7

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London Markets.

METALS.

Tin (£230 1/4 buyers £230 1/2 sellers. Quiet). closed
Lead (£10 3/4 buyers £10 13/16 sellers) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£33 7/8 to £34 1/8) closed
Glasgow Iron (70) closed

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6) 1-6

JUTE

Crop July-Aug (£14 3/4 buyers) £14 11/16 paid and sellers
Dundee August (£17 sellers) unquoted
Lightning August (£15 3/4 sellers) unquoted

RUBBER

Spot (7) 7 paid and buyers
Oct-Dec (7 3/16) 7 3/16 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay July-Aug (£12) £12 sellers
Linseed Calcutta July-Aug (£12 5/8) £12 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata July-Aug (£10 1/4) £10 1/4 sellers
Rapeseed Toria July-Aug (£10) £10 sellers

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, July 7

In Wool sales competition continued to be poor. Withdrawals were again large. The closing date is July 13.

Greasy inferior to average.
Lower (0-4 1/2) 0-4 1/2
Higher (1-5) 1-6 1/2
Scored inferior to average.
Lower (0-6 1/2) 0-7
Higher (2-4) 2-0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 7

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 7

There was very little doing in the local silver market but the undertone was steady. Prices opened at Rs. 57/13, 57/13 and 57/15 on easy Shanghan exchange, but later improved to Rs. 57/15, 57/15, 58/1 on slightly better advices from London.

SUPPLIES AGAIN AMPLE IN THE MONEY MARKET

DISCOUNT RATE ON TREASURY BILLS SLIGHTLY EASY

Abundance Of Capital Seeking Employment

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 7

In the Money market, with the turn of the month supplies again, were ample for requirements and markets' indebtedness to the Bank of England was liquidated without difficulty; in fact the abundance of capital seeking employment was reflected in the average rate of discount on Government's Treasury Bills falling to about 13/16.

Commodity markets to-day were featureless.

INTERIM DIVIDEND RATES MAINTAINED BY LEADING JOINT STOCK BANKS

Greater Difficulty In Finding Remunerative Investment

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 7

Although all leading joint stock banks maintained interim dividend rates, greater difficulty had been experienced in the last half-year in finding remunerative investment for their funds despite a reduction in the volume of deposits and a larger turnover in current accounts. Admittedly discount rates on treasury bills have been well above the first-half of 1933. On the other hand by reason of a considerable reduction in the available supply of such bills as are due to Government's funding operations, it has been impossible to employ same volume of money as formerly in this direction particularly as no expansion is shown in trade bills. For the same reason it has been necessary to maintain a high proportion of cash which is unremunerative.

Money at call and short notice alone has been capable of being more freely employed, mainly due to greater activity in stock exchanges.

Von Papen Puts Up Bold Front

"Clear My Name In Complicity Of Plots Or Make Definite Charge" He Demands Of Hitler

Berlin.—Von Papen interviewed Herr Hitler, and demanded that he either publicly cleared his name in the complicity of the alleged plots or make a definite charge. As a consequence of the interview, three of von Papen's assistants were released after a week's captivity.

It is understood a scaffolding, erected outside the Vice-Chancellor's residence denotes the plan to convert the building into joint headquarters of the Nazi party and the Storm troops.

It is believed the police intend, under cover of building operations, to force open von Papen's safe, which they were unable to open last Saturday.

Meanwhile von Papen is given temporary quarters elsewhere.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 7.

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 July-Dec.
Selling T T 1/6 Jan-Mar
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 April-May
Buying T T 1/6 3/32 July-Dec.
Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 July-Dec.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Jan-Mar.
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 266 1/2
Banks selling T T 264 1/2
Banks buying T T 262 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 570
Banks buying D D 580
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 3/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 1/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79
Banks buying T T 78 1/2
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 101
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 91 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 96 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.04 5/8 6th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/4 7th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/4 7th inst.
Java/London 7.40 6th inst.
London/Paris 76.46 6th inst.
London/Belgium 21.58 6th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.50 6th inst.
London/Italy 58.81 6th inst.
London/Berlin 13 17 6th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 6th inst.
London/New York 5.04 9/16 6th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.43 3/4 6th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quietly Steady.
Gold £6-17-7 5th inst. £6-17-9 6th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 7/8 5th inst. 20 3/4 6th inst.
Silver Forward 21 5th inst. 20 7/8 6th inst.
Silver New York Ready 47.10 5th inst. 46.75 6th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 15/16 p.c. 5th inst. 15/16 p.c. 6th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 1 1/8 p.c. 5th inst. 1 1/8 p.c. 6th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/4 per cent
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent
Tone:—Easy.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, July 7.

T. T. on London.—

Previous closing	1 4 3/8
To-day's opening	1.4 1/4
To-day's closing	1.4 1/4

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bombay, July 7

Bar gold worth Rs. 1,99,49,008 was exported from Bombay to Europe and America during the week ended Saturday, July 7.

The P. and O mail steamer "Comorin", which sailed from Bombay for London on Saturday afternoon, carried consignments of gold with the following descriptions:

To London, Rs. 80,76,734; to New York option London, Rs. 2,04,212; to London option New York or Paris, via London, Rs. 9,09,560; to New York via London, Rs. 18,04,888; to London option New York, Paris or Amsterdam, Rs. 89,53,614.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 1,91,92,11,264.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, July 7

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 25/9: Highest Rs. 25/9/6; Lowest Rs. 25/7/6; Closing Rs. 25/9

Castorseeds May delivery:: Opening Rs. 26/2/6; Highest Rs. 26/3; Lowest Rs. 26/1/6; Closing Rs. 26/2

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 17/1; Closing Rs. 17/2

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 22/3/6; Highest Rs. 22/5/6; Lowest Rs. 22/2/6; Closing Rs. 22/5

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 24/4; Highest Rs. 24/6/6; Closing Rs. 24/6

CALCUTTA, July 5.

Death occurred yesterday of Dr. H. W. D. Morono, a well-known Calcutta educationist. The deceased was the Vice-President of the All-India Anglo-Indian and domiciled European Association and for years was a member of the Calcutta Corporation and the Legislative Council. —AP.

REPERCUSSIONS OF EXECUTIONS

Fruitful Source Of Opposition Propaganda

BERLIN, July 7.

While the country outwardly is peaceful, the people are uneasily conscious of the undercurrent of unrest, the chief reason for which is the fact that now there are three million armed Storm Troopers in the country, 75, per cent of whom do not expect to return to the ranks at the end of the present month's leave.

Many executions past week have sent a wave of ill-feeling throughout the country, providing a fertile ground for opposition propaganda. Some disappointed Storm Troopers already are mixing with Communists. Against these underground forces, Government can pit 100,000 Reichswehr, 12,000 Goerings special police, 20,000 Hitler's loyal Black-uniformed S. S. men.—Reuter's Special.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, July 7

Linseed September	6 11 6
Linseed May	6 8 3
Wheat September	4 1 0
Wheat May	4 5 0

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, July 6

September 1.74—c
December 1.82—02c
March 1.88c
May 1.92—01c.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, July 6

July	13.29—.11
August	13.42—.01
September	13.50—.11

Tone: Quiet.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 6

July 0.89 3/8 plus 1/4c
September 0.89 3/4 — 3/8c
December 0.91 1/8—3/8c.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, July 7

Wheat	8,422 cwts.
Linseed	7,442 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	99 cwts.
Gingellysseed	2,002 cwts.
Groundnuts	3,205 cwts.
Castorseed	862 cwts.
Rice	10,032 cwts.
Myrabollams	670 cwts.
Cottonseed	328 cwts.
Mowraseed	696 cwts.
Gram	1,739 cwts.
Joowar	258 cwts.
Barley	338 cwts.
Bajree	1,056 cwts.
Coal	3,145 tons.
Khandesh	126 bales.
Central India	466 bales.
Barsi-Nugger	459 bales.
Hyderabad-Gaorani	72 bales.
Berar	822 bales.
Central Provinces	162 bales.
Dhollera	1,894 bales.
Rajputana	510 bales.
Sind-Punjab	49 bales.
Compta-Dharwar	78 bales.
Western-Northerns	102 bales.
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	693 bales.
East Africans	2,668 bales.
Total cotton	8,106 bales.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, July 7

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 7-7-34 at Colaba Point 0.08"; Fort 0.22"; J J Hospital 0.18"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.22".

Total since 1st June to date at Colaba Point 31.84; Fort 41.57; J J Hospital 36.81; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 36.77

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 at Colaba Point 18.50; Fort 22.14; J J Hospital 22.56

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 at Colaba Point 10.39; Fort 16.06; J J Hospital 14.54; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 13.80

"Wage-Cut Unjustified: Ample Justification For Wage-Increase"

—*MR. N. M. JOSHI*

Millowners' Scheme Of Standardisation Would Spell Economic Disaster To Bombay"

"The Millowners of Bombay know only one kind of rationalisation, and that is how to give more work to the labourers and not pay anything more for the increased work. This kind of rationalisation cannot be accepted by anybody. The worker must have his due."

So said Mr. N.M. Joshi, speaking on "The Plight of the Textile Industry and the Ways Out," on Saturday evening, at the Blavatsky Lodge.

Mr. Maneklal Vakil presided.

Mr. Vakil, in the course of his speech, said that the Textile Industry was facing a depression. The premier city, where the Industry developed, had lost its place in preference to Ahmedabad.

Commenting on the Labour Office Report on the working of the Textile Mills in the province, the speaker said that the report was an important document.

"QUESTIONABLE METHODS OF AGENCY SYSTEM.

It revealed to the public the selfish and questionable methods employed by the Managing Agency System in dealing with textile labour. The facts proved that the methods employed were anything but rational.

Mr. N.M. Joshi, the principal speaker of the evening, in the course of his speech said, that the recruitment of mill-workers through the jobbers was an evil which ended not in efficiency but in bribery. The system had been condemned by the Tariff Board, who recommended the employment of labourers through a recruiting officer. In spite of this recommendation, the Millowners had not given effect to it. The speaker referred to the condition of labour in India and their poor wages, and said that after a series of wage-cuts the workers in Bombay, went on general Strike. The speaker also referred to the arrest of labour leaders and the ban on meetings and processions connected with the strike.

... WAGE-CUT UNJUSTIFIED.

Commenting on the Labour Office Report, Mr. Joshi said that the wage-cuts were not justified. On the contrary, there was ample justification for an increase in wages. The Millowners did not know Rationalisation as a whole. They knew only one thing—how to give more work to the labourer and not to pay more for the increased work.

The speaker said that he was not against the standardisation of wages. As a matter of fact, it was one of the demands of the workers sometime ago. But the Millowners' scheme of standardisation was only a scheme for the reduction of wages. This scheme of standardisation would cause great loss to, and even economid ruin of the textile workers. The scheme, if allowed, would cause the economic ruin of the City.

The Anglo-Lithuanian Commercial Agreement was signed at the Foreign Office on Friday afternoon by Sir John Simon and Mr. Walter Runciman for the United Kingdom, and by Monsieur Bronius Balutis Minister in London on behalf of the Lithuanian Government. The Text will be issued on Monday.

WESTEND WATCHES

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Economy Grade, Keyless Lever Watches
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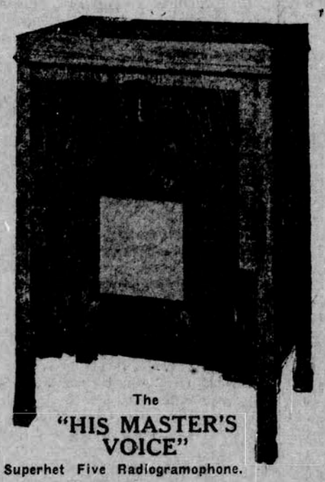

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CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 12 1990
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Aavval 25 1353
Parsi: Behman 5 1303
Sunrise: 6h 7m
Sunset: 7h 20m
High Water: 10-36 21-47
Low Water 3-07 16-46

National Flag Salutation, Kamgar Maidan, Parel, 8 a.m. (S.T.) Mrs. Naidu to unfurl flag.

MONDAY, July 9.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY July 11.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

CUTCHI STUDENTS UNION

The general meeting of the Cutchi Students Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in Cutch Praja Mandal Patrika's Office, near Jakaria Musjid, Bombay 3.

AMBEWADI CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY

Twelfth annual general meeting of the above Society will be held in 'H' Block, Ambewadi, Girgaon, Bombay at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Sunday).

SERVICE OF ARYA SAMAJ

Pandit Padhubhai Sharma will deliver a public lecture at the Fort Arya Samaj Hall, 249 Frere Road to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. on "The Service of Arya Samaj."

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Professor D'Andrade will meet his students in Logic on Monday (the 9th instant) at 6-30 p.m. in the Wilson College.

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES

Professor Kellock will meet his students in Present Day questions in Indian Economics on Monday (9th instant) at 6-30 p.m. in the Wilson College.

LECTURES IN QORAN

Under the auspices of the Qoranic Society Professor Zahooruddin will every Sunday deliver lectures on Qoran in Urdu in the Anjuman Islam High School, ground floor at Bori Bunder from 5 to 6 p.m. (S. T.)

CHINCHPOKLI ARYA SAMAJ

A weekly meeting will be held in the reading room of the Bharatiya Tarun Sangh, at Bawla Building, Kalachoki Road at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) Havan, Sandhya and Gita class will be conducted.

MATRICULATION PRIZE FUND

The prize-giving ceremony of the Matriculation Prize Fund of the North Kanara Gowd Saraswats, Bombay, will be held at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty at 4 p.m. to-day, when Mr. Shivrao V. Palekar, B.A., LL.B., will preside.

BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION

The second annual gathering of the above Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Public Hall under the presidency of Rao Bahadur K. Ramaswamy J.P., Assistant Executive Engineer P.W.D. Bombay.

THE BOMBAY S. INDIAN CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY

The fifteenth annual general body meeting of the members of the Bombay South Indian Co-operative Credit Society Limited, Matunga, will be held at Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, (G. I. P.) to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

THE DAKSHINI BRAHMIN CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY LD

The fifteenth annual general meeting of the Dakshini Brahmin Co-operative Housing Society Ltd. will be held at Dr. Nanasaheb Deshmukh, Memorial Building, Matunga, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, a public lecture will be delivered by Prof. N. K. Bhagawat, in the Hall of 'Anand Vihar', near Bombay Central Station to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.) on "Is Buddhism Actionless?"

"GOAL OF HUMAN LIFE"

Under the auspices of Swayan Joti Karyalaya, Shree Mule Maharaj of Satara will deliver a public discourse on "The Goal of Human Life" to-day (Sunday) between 4 and 5 p.m. (S. T.) at Ganesh Bhuwan, Plot No. 248, opposite Hindu Gymkhana North, Matunga Station (G. I. P.).

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Men in White". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
ROXY—"Murder in Trinidad". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Svengali". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4-0 p.m.
CARLTON—"Footlight Parade". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Search for Beauty". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"The House of Rothschild". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Gun Sundari". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Sinhasan". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Mysterious Prince". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Seva Sadan". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3 p.m.
PALACE—"Sons of the Desert". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. This morning 10-30 a.m.
EDWARD—"Huddle". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. This morning at 10 a.m.
KOHINOOR—"Devil Tiger". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Vehmi Duniya". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10 a.m. Light music. Vilayat Hussein. 11-30 a.m. Jos Ghisleri and his Concert Orchestra. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel
5 p.m. European programme. 6-30 p.m. Evensong Service. Relayed from St. Thomas Cathedral. 8-15 p.m. Empire relay. 9 p.m. Weather report and News Bulletin in English and Hindi. 9-30 p.m. Light music. Himmatlal Purshottam. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom. The week's news.
7-30 p.m. A topical talk.
7-35 p.m. Eugene Pini and the Tango Orchestra.
8-15 p.m. A religious service, from Birmingham Cathedral.
9-00 p.m. Joan Luxton and her Children's Theatre Company.
9-40 p.m. An organ recital by Herbert Dawson, from St. Margaret's Westminster.
10-00 p.m. Opening of the Leicester Municipal Aerodrome.
10-30 p.m. Concert by the Pendleton Public Band.
11-05 p.m. A topical talk. Summary of the week's news.

STREE SAHITYA SANSAD

Under the auspices of Stree Sahitya Sansad, a meeting will be held at the Forbes Gujarati Sabha Mandir (opposite Congress House,) to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.), when Dr. Hariprasad V. Desai will deliver a lecture in Gujarati on "Our Architectural Structures", Mr. K. M. Munshi will preside.

SANATAN DHARMA & ANIMAL SACRIFICE

To-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Arya Samaj Mandir, at Girgaum Back Road, Shri Swami Omkar Sachidanandji Maharaj, will deliver a public lecture on the "Modern Sanatan Dharma and Animal Sacrifice."

SUBURBAN SOUTH INDIAN SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban South Indian Society, Khar, there will be a series of discourses on Kamba Ramayanam by Sreeman Thottatri Ramanuja Ayengar of Vanamamalai commencing from to-day (Sunday) at the Society's premises, Linking Road, Khar. On Sundays the discourse will be from 4-30 p.m. and on week days after 8-30 p.m.

VILE PARLE ANDHERI AMALGAMATION

Under the joint auspices of Lokmanya Seva Sangha, Residents' Association, Vile Parle Congress Committee, Kumarika and Stree Mandal and other institutions, a public meeting of the citizens will be held at 9-15 a.m. (S. T.) to-day (Sunday) at Municipal Hall (East of Railway lines) to protest against the proposed amalgamation of Andheri and Vile Parle Municipality.
Sjts. S. N. Kalbaugh, C. B. Nanavati, G. R. Desai, R. N. Mehta, L. L. Misquita, S. Jog, Shrimati Gangaben Patel and others will address the meeting. Sjt. T. M. Pardhi will preside.

STRIKE UP THE BAND!
Here comes the parade of beauties of all nations!
"SEARCH for BEAUTY"
LARRY Buster CRABBE IDA LUPINO
ROBERT ARMSTRONG JAMES GLEASON
A Paramount Picture
also
POPEYE CARTOON & ENGLAND'S VICTORY IN 2ND TEST MATCH
PATHE To-day 10 a.m., 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai (centre), who is carrying on Congress Propaganda in Southern India, opened a Swadeshi Exhibition at Trichinopoly, on the 5th inst. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari (2nd from left) is accompanying him in his tour.

SOCIAL REFORMER AND EDUCATIONIST

And Supporter Of Sarda Act And Temple Entry

BOMBAY'S TRIBUTE TO MEMORY OF LATE SIR J. VARJIWANDAS

The public of Bombay paid their last tributes to the great services rendered by the late Sir Jagmohandas Varjiwandas as a social reformer, educationist and philanthropist at the condolence meeting, held on Saturday evening at Madhav Baug. Sir Lallubhai Samaldas presided.

Sir Lalubhai referring to the late Sir Jagmohandas said his ancestors came to Bombay more than 250 years ago from Kathiawar, and commenced business as Bankers. In this enterprise they achieved great success. The Madhav Baug was built by Mr. Varjiwandas and his brother Narottamdas for the benefit of the Hindu community. The deceased was elected a member of the Municipal Corporation in 1900 and remained Corporator for six years representing "C" Ward.

DONATION TO COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

He was one of the trustees of Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, Navapada Lunatic Asylum and Nasik Sanatorium. He took great interest in commercial education, and donated Rs. 2,25,000 towards the Sydenham College of Commerce.

Dewan Bahadur K.M. Jhaveri then moved the resolution of condolence, placing on record the deep sense of regret of the citizens of Bombay, at the death of Sir Jagmohandas Varjiwandas, which took place on the 14th May last at Bombay.

INTEREST IN FEMALE EDUCATION.

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri said he associated with the deceased for over 20 years as a trustee of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage. One particular trait which struck him most was the regularity of the deceased. If a meeting was called at 6-30 p.m., he would come five minutes before that time. He took also great deal of interest in girls' education, foreign travel and social reform.

Sir J.B. Boman-Behram seconded the resolution, and said the late Sir Jagmohandas was a trusted leader of the Hindu community. Although he was a big landlord, he did not raise rent during the boom period.

SUPPORTED SARDA BILL & TEMPLE-ENTRY.

Dr. G.V. Deshmukh, supporting the resolution said that the late Sir Jagmohandas was an orhodox Hindu, and yet he supported the Sarda Bill and also the Temple-entry by the untouchables. Personally he was in favour of throwing open even the Madhav Baug to the Harijans, but his co-trustees and other legal difficulties came in the way.

The resolution was further supported by Shrimati Rasikmani B Desai and Mr. Dwarkadas Tribhowandas and carried standing as a mark of respect.

On the motion of Hon. Mr. Justive H.V. Divatia, the Chairman was requested to send a copy of the resolution to Lady Jagmohandas.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Dinajpur, July 6.—Seven youths have so far been arrested, in connection with the theft of a revolver of Sub-Inspector, Jitendranath Mukherji. One of them was discharged yesterday.—United Press.

PIR OF BAGHDAD THANKED

Bombay Muslim Gathering Eulogises Services To Islám In S. Africa

(From A Correspondent.)

To pay respects to His Holiness Pir Sayyid Abdul Hamid Al-Gilani of Bagdad, his well-wishers, admirers and disciples had assembled in a large gathering on Saturday night at Sheroo Villa, Club Road, Byculla. The hall was picturesquely decorated. An address in Select Arabic diction, as a token of their appreciation of his work in the propagation of Islam in South Africa, was presented to His Holiness in a stately decorated silver casket.

His Holiness is a direct descendant of the Holy Prophet of Mecca, and is a most respected personality in the Mos-

H. H. the Pir of Baghdad.

lem world. He is an enthusiastiv worker in the cause of Islam, and has a large number of disciples, and over a million of followers spread all over Arabia, Africa, Persia, India and China.

Replying to the address, His Holiness dwelt on the salient features and inherent spiritual powers of Islam. He exhorted the audience in stirring words to bring glory to their selves by following the footsteps of the Prophet in advocating the doctrine of his religion. He incidentally referred to the challenge he gave in South Africa to one of his opponents, that, he would pass unscathed through a huge lit up fire to prove that the Quran is the Divine dictum.

After garlanding His Holiness, the function terminated with light refreshments.

FLAG SALUTATION AT KAMGAR MAIDAN

Mrs. Naidu To Unfurl National Tricolour To-day

Under the auspices of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee a Flag Salutation ceremony will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Kamgar Maidan, opp. King Edward Memorial Hospital, Parel, Poibavdi. Shrimati Sarojini Naidu will unfurl the flag and Messrs. Jinabhai Pl Joshi, Abid Ali Jafarbhai, C. K. Narayan Swami, S. B. Mhadesnwar and others will speak on the occasion.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

Under the auspices of the K. G. S. B. F. and Edu. Fund, Bombay, the Organisers of the Matriculation Prize Fund of the North Canara Gowd Saraswats, Bombay, will hold the annual prize gathering at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday), when Mr. S. V. Palekar will preside and distribute the prizes.

OFF-SHOOT OF "SATTA GULLY" CASE

Thakoredas' Application For Adjournment Rejected

An application for an adjournment of the case in which Rupnarayan Thakoredas, is an accused charged under section 4 of the Gambling Act was rejected by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday.

Mr. Chhelshankar Vyas on behalf of the accused contended that the present case had a bearing on another case in which Mr. Horniman and others were charged with being found in a common gaming house. The accused was also one of the accused in that case and certain allegations had been made against the conduct of the Princess Street Police, by this accused, in connection with his arrest in that case.

Mr. Vyas urged that the present case was an off-shoot of that case and prayed for an adjournment until the first case was disposed off.

The Magistrate observed that if the evidence against the accused was fabricated, as alleged, he would be able to judge it when the case came up for hearing.

The application was, therefore, refused and the case was to have been taken up for hearing, but for want of time was later postponed.

POONA RELEASES

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, July 6.

Mr. Divekar, a local Congressman, who had courted Jail by celebrating the "Independence Day" in January last was released this morning.

Mr. V. V. Sathe and R. B. Talegaonkar it understood will be released in the ensuing week.

CHOLERA IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, July 6.

A Press note issued to-day by the Director of Public Health states that 1,055 persons died due to Cholera epidemic in the Province during the week ending June 30. The epidemic increased in virulence in all the previously infected areas. One fatal case of cerebro-spinal Meningitis occurred at Akola town in Berar.—A. P.

Burman Runs Amuck

RANGOON, July 7.

Pedestrians ran helter-skelter at Kemmendine on Thursday night when a Burman running amuck assaulted his uncle with a dah, and inflicted injuries on several policemen, when the police chased him.

The assailant was however arrested by the police.—A.P.

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

The members of Jamiat Shubban al-Muslimeen will debate on "Modern inventions have done more harm than good to humanity" to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. sharp. Mr. Salemahomed Tyeb will propose the subject while Mr. Y. M. Ratansy will oppose. Mr. Y. R. Thaver will preside.

The six-monthly general meeting of Jamiat Shubban al-Muslimeen will take place to-day (Sunday) at 9-0 p. m. sharp, at Jamiat's Hall.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Australia per s.s. "Grama" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 10th instant.

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Victoria" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10-30 a.m. on Thursday the 12th instant.

Parcels for Germany direct per s. s. "Ravenfels" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p.m. on Wednesday the 11th July 1934.

Menaka Graphic Pictures

Colourful Diversity Of Land And Life

(By Our Dramatic Critic).

Neither slogans nor sentiments will lead to vital, nation-wide, cultural reconstruction. Bombay progressive, tolerant, least purdah-ridden and least influenced by exclusive provincialism has been abused—not seldom by those who benefit by its open-minded attitude and its open-handed hospitality. There is thus little scope and perhaps less time to observe dispassionately and appreciate what the city gradually and effectively builds up. Menaka's dance recital on Friday organised in aid of the Bombay Swadeshi League has, once again, indicated how the city's interest has rescued dancing from vague academic rhetoric.

NEW SOCIAL OUTLOOK

Menaka has not lavished intellectual sympathy for or against dancing. She has given it intellectual status. Menaka has not preached the puritan theory. She has, in practice, urged a different outlook towards the custodians of one of the most ancient and noblest of Indian arts, a different outlook from the puritan orthodoxy that has degraded Indian womanhood to the lowest levels.

NOT PHILOSOPHIC MORBIDITIES

The dance recital at the Opera House did not illustrate philosophic morbidities or the "religion" that has in its evil grips the "Devadasis." Menaka's programme was different, for more than one reason, from any other dance programme witnessed hitherto in the city. Beginning with "Ananda Gati," "Naga-Chalan," "Patang" it developed the "Usha," "Panghat Nritya," "Tarana-I-Ushhaq," "Haraoh-Mehri" and concluded with "Laxmi Darshan" and "Krishna-Lila." From the "mimic-moments" of ("Ananda-Gati") of childhood, the reckless, and joy of youth shown in "Naga-Chalan" and "Patang" leading to its poetry and romance and fun in "Usha," "Panghat-Nritya," and "Haraoh-Mehri" it ended appropriately with the solemnity of "Laxmi Darshan." It was not merely "varied." It was, deliberately, illustrative of the rich, colourful, diversity of life in this land. Dancing was not employed to flatter literary or philosophic conceits—however ancient or modern—or worse, to transcribe technical exercises in music, "Tarana" or "Toukra." The pictures which Menaka suggested at the Opera House were pictures from life.

SPIRIT AND STYLE

"Anand-Gati" was definitely improved by improved music. The new number "Naga-Chalan" gave Jamna Prasad some difficult points. But they were only difficult, not unsurmountable. Malati in "Patang" revealed the most charming combination of naivete, spirit and style. It is a pity that inadequate lighting toned to some extent the appeal of the dance. Jamna Prasad was, of course, in his element in the comic Bikanir interlude "Haraoh-Mehri." Mohanlal was confident in his skilled craftsmanship. His "Ramchandra" seemed over elaborate, and passive.

NOT COMMONPLACE

Menaka's "Usha" was a clear unobstrusive narrative, beautifully depicting the quiet solemnity of the dawn. "Panghat-Nritya" was relieved from being a commonplace affair by thoughtful composition and execution.

"Laxmi Darshan" adapted from ancient sculptures, was once again recognised as a theme of unusual merit and appreciation. The plastic beauty of the ancient forms and figures could not have been better illustrated.

"Krishna Ballet," first staged some months ago in Bombay is now more definitely shaping towards closer coherence and beauty. And, it was a happy arrangement that revealed the best in the varying artistic talents of her companions. That is a tribute to the thoughtful designer who could explore the "Kathak" possibilities for vital art.

RARE EXPERIENCE

The items of music were, decidedly, a rare experience for Bombay. Khan Sahib Sakhawat Hussain is reputed as one of the three foremost living Sarodists. Of the school of Basat, the descendant of Tansen, Khan Sahib enjoys a prestige which he fully justified at the Opera House. Ustad Hammed Hussain Khan, of the school of Imdad Khan credited with initiation of a new technique, played on the Sitar with unquestionable mastery. The dances supported by such front-rank instrumentalists certainly accomplished an artistic result not by any means common to the stage in India. The orchestra was not the usual humdrum affair put down on the programme as a routine convention. The orchestra was communicating music.

The simple and well-thought out scheme of lighting, the well-designed colour and patterns of costumes were not segregated as random items. They were part of the coherent and harmonised entertainment of the evening.

Menaka will present a new programme at the Opera next Friday in aid of the Swastik League.

DWINDLING LICENSES

Upward Trend At C. J. Hall Auction

There was an upward trend in the auction of the tree booths licenses held in the C. J. Hall on Saturday under the chairmanship of Mr. Dillon, the Collector of Bombay and Mr. Hogan, Excise Superintendent and assisted by other Inspectors of the Abkar department.

The yield this year was Rs. 2,64,752 against Rs. 2,09,728, last year.

Although the bidders comprising Parsis, Bhandaries, Kharwas, Indian Christians and other communities seemed keen about the competition and had to pay through their noses and they did not seem to be worried.

The reason was that Government had recourse to a new method by announcing that they would accept only one-fourth of the fees in advance and the balance would be payable in monthly instalments. Formerly it was incumbent on the holders of licences to pay the whole amount in advance.

While the licensees paid one-fourth of the fees resignedly the Government clerks of the Abkari department put down calmly an estimated profit of Rs. 55,024.

Last year there were 85 booths where licence was given so that in all these places toddy might be tapped.

This year the licenses seem to have dwindled to 84, although the profits have increased remarkably.

RUNNING TRAIN ROBBERY

RANGOON, July 7.

News has been received here of a running train robbery committed on Wednesday night in the Prome Mail, when an Indian third class passenger was robbed of currency notes valued Rs. 4,500, which belonged to an Indian firm at Rangoon. The Indian on arriving at Prome discovered the loss and reported the matter to the police, who are investigating. A reward of Rs. 250 has been offered by the firm.—A.P.

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The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis, Hernia, etc. Application removes pain at once and removes size and weight soon. A single trial will convince. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara (Bengal).

Sports Jottings From Here and There

CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP OF INDIA

(By J. C. MAITRA)

While the various provincial associations have given forth their views on the scheme for the Cricket Championship of India propounded by the Board of Control for Cricket in India, I have not yet heard what the Bombay Presidency Association has got to say about it. There is something really wrong with the publicity department of our local Secretariat. Otherwise how could their plans remain embedded beyond the pale of public view for any length of time. It is hardly a question for argument that in order to secure the sympathy and support of the Cricketing public, they should always share their views with them, especially on big questions like this. I look forward to an early orientation of the policy of the local authorities.

THE NEW PLAN.

It is gratifying to note that the Board of Control are anxious to inaugurate the Cricket Championship of India in November next. They have, under pressure of public opinion, revised the allocation of the associations for the four zones as follows:—

NORTH:—Northern India, Southern Punjab, Delhi and District, Rajputana, Army in India and Sind;

SOUTH:—Madras and Hyderabad (Deccan).

EAST:—C. P. and Berar, United Provinces, Bengal and Assam, and Central India;

WEST:— Bombay Presidency (Proper), Western India States and Gujarat.

I do think there will be general agreement on the new delineation of the zones as mentioned above.

THE DRAW.

The Board have suggested the following draw for the first year:

NORTHERN ZONE.

Northern India vs. Army in India at Lahore. Winners meet Sind.

Delhi and District vs. Rajputana at Delhi. Winners meet Southern Punjab.

SOUTHERN ZONE.

Madras vs. Hyderabad State at Madras.

EASTERN ZONE.

C. P. and Berar vs. Central India at Nagpur.

Bengal and Asam vs. United Provinces at Calcutta.

WESTERN ZONE.

Gujarat vs. Western India States at Rajkot. Winners meet Bombay Presidency.

THE FINALS.

In the Semi-finals, the Northern Zone meets the Eastern Zone at Calcutta and the Southern Zone meets the Western Zone at Bombay. The final will be played at Delhi and there will be a Festival Match between the Champions and the Cricket Clubs of India at Bombay.

FINAL MUST BE IN BOMBAY.

The plan looks well on paper. It remains to be seen how it works in actual practice. But Bombay must protest against the proposal to hold the final match in the tournament at Delhi, in stead of Bombay. Delhi is absolutely unsuitable from financial and spectacular point of view. Bombay alone can provide the proper setting and atmosphere for the cream of the Tournament. She would not mind the transference of the Semi-final match to Madras. But the Final, as well as the Festival Match of course, must be played at the "Home of Indian Cricket."

THE RULES.

In addition to the annual subscription of Rs. 100, the Board of Control propose to levy a fee of Rs. 100 on each Association participating in the "Cricket Championship of India."

The Board suggest that the matches should be played under the rules of the M.C.C., then in force.

Net profits of each match will be shared equally between the Competing Associations. It has been further suggested that each player should be provided with second class travelling on railways and Rs. 6 per diem for maintenance and incidental expenses.

GENERAL APPROVAL.

As I have already noted the Bengal and Assam Association have expressed their inability to entertain the proposal this year as they consider the time intervening is too short. The Punjab, Sind and Hyderabad (Deccan) Associations have signified their general approval to the plan. I feel sure, the others will follow suit. I hope therefore Bengal will reconsider their decision—even it be for the third time—and help in the successful launching of the Tournament. Otherwise, I am afraid the Tournament will be started without Bengal and the Semi-final of the North-East Zones will have to be played at Delhi instead of at Calcutta.

SUGGESTIONS FROM SIND.

The Sind Association are reported to have made caustic remarks about the entrance fee of Rs. 100, proposed by the Board of Control, for the Championship Tournament. I do not see anything unreasonable in this proposal since the profits of the matches are to be shared by the participating Associations.

Their other suggestion is well worth consideration. They suggest that should two innings be not completed within the allotted time, all matches to be decided on the first innings, except the finals. Should even the first innings be not completed, the decision should then be obtained on a spin of the coin.

HYDERABAD'S DEFIANT ATTITUDE.

In the interest of the game in general and sporting associations and clubs in particular, it would better if such resolutions as passed by the Hyderabad Cricket Association. The resolution runs as follows: "If the Board of control for Cricket in India, does not accord affiliation to the Hyderabad State Cricket Association as an independent body, the local Association will dis-affiliate itself from the Board and will not participate in the proposed inter-Provincial tournament."

I know that it was provoked by the offensive resolution of the Bengal Association. But I am not aware of the grounds on which Bengal based their recommendation showing preference for Mysore. However, Hyderabad must remember that a good case is generally lost by threats and attempts at coersion. Notwithstanding, I have no hesitation in supporting Hyderabad's case for separate existence.

NORTHERN INDIA'S PLEA.

While welcoming the scheme for the Championship Tournament, the Northern India Cricket Association would like the Semi-finals to be played at Delhi and Lahore and the finals always in Bombay. They do not favour the proposal of having the Festival Match permanently at one Centre. Instead they suggest that it should be played at the various Cricket Centres in rotation. "I do not see how Calcutta or Madras can be deprived of one of the principals matches of the tournament, even to please Northern India. Between the various conflicting claims, the only adjustment possible, without displeasing anybody, is to play the Semi-finals in turns at Madras, Calcutta, Delhi and Lahore. The only suitable place for the Final and the Festival Matches, for the present, at any rate, is Bombay. I hope the Board will accept this inevitable solution.

PUNJAB AGAINST AFRICAN VISIT.

The Punjab has joined the snobbish circle which Bengal has created by voting against the visit of the coloured team from South Africa. This is hardly in consonance with the true sporting and hospitable spirit for which India is famous through the world. If we look down upon the other coloured peoples of the world, how can we expect to be treated better?

LEANDER BREAK TIME RECORD

Britisher Beaten In Diamond Sculls

LONDON, July 6.

Leander lowered their yesterday's record by a second, beating the Thames Rowing Club in the semi-final of the Grand Challenge Cup by half a length. Time 6 min 44 secs. They thus meet Princeton in the final tomorrow, the latter having beaten Pembroke, Cambridge, by one length in 6 min. 53 secs.

The American, Rutherford, made certain of the Diamond Sculls going abroad, when he beat the British competitor, Winstone, by a length, but he is unlikely to win in the semi-final. Buhtz (Germany), who defeated Zavrel (Czechoslovakia) had a hard race.

TEST MATCH SENSATION

Throat Malady Affects Australian Team

LONDON, July 7

A mysterious epidemic has struck the Australian cricketers. Following the retirement from the field at Manchester of Bradman and Chipperfield yesterday, Woodfull, Ponsford, Brown and Kippax are reported to be unwell with sore throats and sickness.

At present it is almost certain that the Australians will have to field three substitutes to-day, if Bradman and Chipperfield are not beter.

If they do not recover in time to play, they will probably be kept back as late as possible in the batting order.—Reuter.

LATER.

It is understood that Woodfull, Ponsford and Brown are suffering from the throat complaint in very minor form. It is hoped they will be quite fit to play to-day.

BRADMAN BAD.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 7.

It is very bright to-day at Manchester and signs of heatwave are continuing, but the outlook is black for Australia. The doctor examined Bradman and Chipperfield this morning, and announced that neither would play to-day. Bradman's temperature is slightly above normal and he appears worse than Chipperfield who hopes to get up in the afternoon. Precautionary methods have been very successful in the cases of Woodfull, Ponsford and Brown who are playing.

The latest score is: England 367 for 5. Leyland (not out) 102 and Ames (not out) 7.

AFRAID OF FAST BOWLING

Notts Captain's Retort To Lancashire

LONDON, July 7.

"Lancashire are afraid of fast bowling and forget Macdonald" declared A. W. Carr the Notts Captain. He added that there was never any attempt at leg theory during the recent Notts-Lancs match at Trent Bridge, and though a few Lancastrians were struck on the legs, that was only what could be expected when a fast bowler was making the ball come back.—Reuter's Special.

YORKSHIRE DEFEATED

Oxford Beat Leveson Gower's XI By 88 Runs

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 6

The following are the results of the first class cricket matches which began on Wednesday:—

Gloucester won by nine wickets. Yorkshire 247 and 190 (Mitchell 62; Parker 5 for 88; Sinfield 4 for 61). Gloucester 358 and 82 for one.

Sussex won by an innings and 104 runs. Worcester 272 and 129 (Tate 5 for 39; J. Parks 4 for 23). Sussex 505.

The M. C. C. won by 170 runs. M. C. C. 401 and 241 for 8 declared Cambridge 311 and 161 (Parker 50; Smith 4 for 32).

Oxford won by 88 runs. Oxford 399 and 215 (De Saram 75; Baxter 5 for 77). Leveson Gower's XI 341 and 185 (Singleton 6 for 44).

Essex won by 87 runs. Essex 342 and 139 (Jack Lee 7 for 45), Somerset 225 and 169 (Frank Lee 66; Case 59; P. Smith 6 for 75).

Leicester won on the first innings. Hampshire 315 and 245 for 6. Leicester 408 (Armstrong 159).

Surrey won on the first innings, Surrey 415 and 177. Warwick 333 and 141 for 3.

NAZIS WATCH PAPAL LEGATE

BERLIN, July 6

The report that Cardinal Faulhaber, Munich was arrested is untrue, but closest watch is kept on the Cardinal's palace; detectives carefully noting all persons entering or leaving. As the Papal legate, the Cardinal enjoys extra-territoriality.—Reuter.

ENGLAND'S RECORD SCORE

(Continued from page 1).

for 310 minutes. He hit 19 fours and a five.

"BALL NOT DOING ANYTHING UNEXPECTED"

Wall and McCabe returned again with a new ball. Except that both were able to swing, neither was really troublesome, though McCabe once just missed Leyland's stumps. Brown saved lot of runs on the third-man boundary from powerful hits. Once he brilliantly stopped a certain four from square-cut by Leyland, covering a lot of ground to reach the ball. Ames was cleverly finding leepholes in the field. A drive to the off-boundary gave the partnership 100 runs in 100 minutes. The ball was not doing anything unexpected.

Four-hundred and fifty of the innings was signaled in as many minutes.

ENGLAND'S HIGHEST AT OLD TRAFFORD

This is England's highest score at Old Trafford, and beats the previous highest namely 446 made in 1905. Ames, with a streaky slip boundary, reached his individual 50 after batting for two hours. Leyland with a beautiful late-cut to the boundary, off O'Reilly, reached his 152 in 300 minutes. Leyland then tried to drive, but did not connect properly and was easily caught by Barnett at mid-on, almost straight behind the bowler.

Leyland, who had also scored a century in the previous Test, was batting altogether for 310 minutes, and glorious off-driving was the chief feature of his innings. He hit 19 fours and a five. He was cheered all the way back to the pavilion. Leyland's wicket fell at 482, Ames being then not out 56.

O'REILLY CLAIMS 7 VICTIMS

Hopwood, in trying to hit O'Reilly with a cross bat had his off-stump uprooted. O'Reilly who had now taken all seven England wickets that had hitherto fallen had the following analysis: 43/7/143/7.

He would have obtained the eighth wicket shortly afterwards, but Wall dropped a catch. Allen had made only two, when he put up a ball from O'Reilly on the leg side an easy catch. Seeing Wall right under the ball Allen started to walk away, and then to everyone's amazement Wall misjudged the catch and let the ball slip through his fingers. He fell over in trying to make the last attempt to retrieve the catch. Ames cut and drove Grimmett and raised 502 when the England innings had lasted 480 minutes.

AMES CAUGHT

Ames was still driving with vigour especially against Grimmett. Eventually he pulled a full toss from that bowler powerfully, and Ponsford running from mid-on took a good catch. Ames was batting for two hours and a half. After a restrained start yesterday, he played with great freedom today, and scored all round the wicket. He hit ten times to the boundary. Ames' wicket fell at 510.

Allen and Verity then scored quickly with productive offside strokes and were not out at lunch with 22 and 9 respectively.

550 IN 515 MINUTES

There was an attendance of 35,000 when the game was resumed to the bowling of Grimmett and O'Reilly. Temperature was 84 in the shade and ambulance men were busy. Allen hit O'Reilly to the leg boundary, but, thereafter, the batsmen kept quiet taking no risks against good-length bowling. The crowd ironically cheered the batsmen for their slow play.

Five hundred and fifty was reached after England's innings had lasted 515 minutes.

600 IN 540 MINUTES

Woodfull constantly changed his attack and must have sighed for Ebeling. The batsmen permitted maidens and eventually Allen with a leg-boundary off Wall sent up 578 which is a new record for England's score against Australia in England, the previous best having been 576 in 1899.

Allen reached his individual 50 in 85 minutes and 600 of the innings was soon afterwards telegraphed, after 540 minutes play.

Allen was bowled by a ball from McCabe which came quickly through. He was batting altogether for 95 minutes and hit eleven fours. Powerful off-drives, especially against McCabe, were the chief feature of his innings.

LAST WICKET PARTNERSHIP

At 605 Verity now not out 41 was joined by Clark for the last wicket. Verity went on to score 19 more runs before the closure was applied. Skilful placing on the leg side was his chief mode of scoring. He hit eight times to the boundary in a stay of two hours. England declared at 3-50 p.m. after batting for nine hours and a quarter. Tea was taken at the termination of the England innings.

AUSTRALIA INNINGS

Australia began their innings at 4-10 p.m. Woodfull did not open with Ponsford, and selected Ponsford and Brown to open the innings. Clark and Allen led the England attack. There appeared to be no life in the pitch. Allen started off in an amazing fashion. His first over included three wide balls and four no-balls.

Brown took the opportunity to hit two of the latter to the boundary. The crowd shouted in derision at Allen's 13 ball over. Allen commenced his second over with a no-ball, but the third ball nearly bowled Brown. When his fourth was no-balled, Allen appeared to be worried and disturbed.

A good length ball from Clark kicked up and rapped Ponsford's thumb. Hammond replaced Allen at 34, and was immediately successful. Ponsford edged his second ball into slips and Hendren leaping sideways held quickly the moving ball with his right-hand outstretched. It was a wonderful catch which was well applauded. (34/1/12). (Ponsford c. Hendren b. Hammond 12).

Brown, now not out for 16, was joined by McCabe. The latter had two narrow escapes in slips, off Clark, but he sent up 50 after the Australian innings had lasted 48 minutes. Brown not out 26, McCabe not out 18, total 62 for one wicket.

102 IN 90 MINUTES

Fifty of the innings was reached in fifty minutes. Both Brown and McCabe were versatile and played bowling on its merits. Hammond had four slips, deepish, but the batsmen scored mostly in front of the wicket. McCabe drove Hammond to cover-boundary, to send up 102 of the innings after 90 minutes play. Allen left the field at this stage, and Keeton fielded as substitute. Hopwood twice morally bowled Brown in one over. Brown reached his 50 in two hours. The scoring was now mostly in singles.

300 CASES OF FAINTING

McCabe took ninety minutes to reach his half-century. Clark, Verity, and Hopwood worked hard for the wicket, but were foiled. It is understood that Bradman and Chipperfield will probably spend to-morrow in bed, and if they improve they will be taken for a short car ride. Ambulance corps attended to 300 cases of faintings due to intense heat.

ENGLAND—(1st Innings)

Walters c Darling b O'Reilly	52
Sutcliffe c Chipperfield b O'Reilly	63
Wyat b O'Reilly	0
Hammond b O'Reilly	4
Hendren c and b O'Reilly	132
Allen b McCabe	61
Verity (not out)	60
Clark (not out)	2
Leyland c Substitute b O'Reilly	153
Ames c Ponsford b Grimmett	72
Hopwood b O'Reilly	2
Extras	23
Total (for 9 wkts. declared)	627

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Wall 36/3/131/0.
McCabe 32/3/98/1.
Grimmett 57/20/122/1.
O'Reilly 59/8/189/7.
Chipperfield 7/0/29/0.
Darling 10/0/32/0.

FALL OF WICKETS

68/1; 68/2; 72/3; 149/4; 340/5; 482/6; 492/7; 510/8; 605/9.

AUSTRALIA (1st Innings)

Ponsford c Hendren b Hammond	12
Brown (not out)	56
McCabe (not out)	55
Extras	13
Total (for 1 wicket)	136

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Clark 10/0/30/0.
Allen 8/1/34/0.
Hammond 9/1/40/1.
Verity 8/4/9/0.
Hopwood 5/1/10/0.

OUTBURST OF ANTI-SEMITISM

Plight Of Jewish Refugees From Eastern Thrace

ISTANBUL, July 7.

Pitiful tales were told by Jewish refugees from Eastern Thrace following an outburst anti-Semitism against which the Turkish authorities are taking official measures. Refugees are penniless, half-starving, and have abandoned homes and belongings. They declare many Jews, particularly Kirklareli district, have been grossly ill-treated. Chukry Bey, Minister of Interior, arrived at Adrianople to inquire into the situation. Meanwhile Jews are advised to return, but are too terrified to comply with the request.—Reuter.

Wimbledon Finals Surprises

Miss Round Beats Miss Jacobs, In Women's Singles

Borotra And Brugnon, Holders In Men's Doubles, Beaten By Lott And Stoefen

LONDON, July 7.

In the final of Wimbledon championships, in Women's doubles, Mme. Mathieu and Miss Ryan, holders, beat Miss Andrus and Mme. Henrotin 6|3, 6|3.

In the final of Women's singles, Miss Round beat Miss Jacobs 6|2, 5|7, 6|3.—Reuter.

RYAN'S 13TH VICTORY.

It was Ryan's 26th appearance in the Wimbledon final and 13th victory. Though level the play in this match was not up to the standard, Ryan who showed fine volleying was the best player on the court and controlled the situation.

It is not noteworthy that both the winners and the runners-up were Franco-American pairs. The match was played in brilliant sunshine. The King and Queen were present.—Reuter's Special.

BOROTRA & BRUGNON BEATEN

In Men's doubles final Lott and Stoefen beat Borotra and Brugnon, holders for the last two years 6|2, 6|3, 6|4.

MERE SHADOW OF FORMER SELVES.

The Frenchmen were shadow of their former selves. Americans' services were deadly and often aced their opponents. The Americans were also superior overhead and hit twice as hard.

MISS ROUND'S SUPERB GAME.

Miss Jacobs took the first game with her service, but Miss Round playing with great confidence, made light of the American's heavily chopped drive. Miss Round served well, and achieved greater speed with her classic driving than ever before, coolly aiming winners and often striking chalk on the base-line.

She, however, appeared to be favoured by two doubtful decisions. In the second set Miss Jacobs increased her chopping and speed, and frequently produced shots at daring angles. She led 2|1, 3|2, 5|3, but Miss Round fighting back magnificently, hit winners to side-lines and levelled at five all. Then she became nervous and slowed up, which proved fatal.

In the third set, Miss Round led 1|0 and continued to play better tennis with excellent drop-shots, half-volleys and drives to American's backhand corner. Miss Round fully deserved her win which is the first English victory in women's singles since 1926. This the first time since 1909 that men's singles and women's singles have been won by English players.—Reuter's Special.

MIXED DOUBLES RESULT

In the final of mixed doubles, Miki and Miss Round beat Austin and Sheppard-Barron 3|6, 6|4, 6|0.

STOP PRESS

WORLD'S RECORD IN SWIMMING

CHICAGO, July 7.

In the National Amateur Championships, Jack Medica (Washington University) established world's record for a mile free style swimming with 20 minutes 57-4/5 seconds, beating Arneborg's time of 21 minutes 6 and 4/5 seconds, established at Sydney in 1929.—Reuter's Special.

EXPLOSION KILLS 7 MEN

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, July 7.

Seven labourers are reported to have been killed as a result of explosion of gunpowder in Wah Cement Factory, Campbelpore. It it understood that gunpowder was being prepared below the cement mounds.—A.P.

BISCUITS OF FINEST QUALITY
THERE IS NO EQUAL TO MANGHA'S
INDIA'S FINEST PRODUCT
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STOP that annoying rash QUICKLY

Skin diseases run rampant unless checked. Use this Resinol treatment to get rid of itching rashes, burning sores, pimples and eruptions. Bathe with Resinol Soap to cleanse the skin pores of breeding germs. Apply Resinol Ointment freely—anywhere on the body—it soothes, stops the pain and itching, and starts healing at once. Clears away eczema and other skin troubles. Does not irritate or smart the eyes—endorsed and recommended by doctors.

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SAFEGUARD OF S. AFRICAN STOCK HOLDERS

Sovereign & Colonial Govt. Reach Agreement

BILL TO BE PLACED IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

LONDON, July 5.

An important statement was made in the House of Commons by Mr. Chamberlain on the subject of Colonial Stock Act 1900 Declaration Bill recently passed in the Parliament of the Union of South Africa. This, he said, "was a result of the agreement between His Majesty's Governments in the United Kingdom and the Union. Last autumn the Union Government informed us that they proposed to repeal a section of the South African Act 1909 which provided for the exercise of the power of disallowance in respect of the Union legislation. The action was, in accordance with the constitutional developments of the last few years.

"But one of the conditions, prescribed by the Treasury under the Colonial Stock Act 1900 with which every Dominion or Colonial Government must comply in order to obtain the trustee status in the United Kingdom for their securities, stipulated that the right of disallowance would be expressly recognised by the borrowing Government in respect of any legislation which appeared to the United Kingdom Government to alter any of the provisions affecting the stock to the injury of the stockholder, or to involve a departure from the original contract in regard to the stock.

"The Union Government, therefore, realising that when the power of disallowance ceased, these conditions would in the absence of an express stipulation become nugatory, and desiring to maintain in the fullest possible degree, rights of holders of their stocks, approached the United Kingdom Government with a view to divising an alternative form of safeguard.

As a result of discussion, it was agreed that the Union Government should enter into an undertaking with the United Kingdom Government, now confirmed by the Act referred to, and that the new undertaking should be accepted by the Treasury subject to the approval of Parliament as an alternative to the existing stipulation as follows:—

"His Majesty's Government in the Dominion has undertaken that the legislation which appears to the United Kingdom Government, to alter any of the provisions affecting the stock to the injury of stockholders or to involve a departure from the original contract in regard to the stock, shall not be submitted for Royal Assent except after an agreement with the United Kingdom Government, and that if the attention is drawn to any such legislation as aforesaid, after passing thereof by the Dominion Parliament, the Government in the Dominion will take the necessary steps to ensure such amendment as may be requested by the United Kingdom Government."

"The Bill is being presented to the House of Commons, authorising the Treasury to accept an undertaking in the agreed form from any Dominion Government which prefers to adopt this alternative to the existing conditions.

On the other hand any Dominion Government which prefers to borrow under the existing Treasury condition as many of these Governments do is at liberty to continue its existing practice.

Mr. Chamberlain said that he was entirely satisfied that the existing rights of the stockholders would be safeguarded equally under either conditions. B. O. W.

THIRD WEEK!

SPLENDID OVATION

GIVEN TO THE POPULAR STAR

GEORGE ARLISS

For his superb masterful characterisation in

"THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD"

THE GREATEST and THE GRANDEST ARLISS

Picture of the year—released through the United Artists.

Owing to the unprecedented and tremendous rush, and in response to the persistant and constant request of the public, we have to screen this picture again for the

THIRD WEEK!

Now please come early!

Plans Open—

Book early

TO-DAY: 3-30; 6-30; and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON

BLIND GIRL ASTONISHES PRINCE

Takes Down Verbatim Report Of Speech By Shorthand

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 6.

When the Prince of Wales opened the Institute of Masseuse and Physiotherapy for the blind in West London, he was surprised to hear that a blind girl had made a verbatim report of his speech on a shorthand machine.

At the Prince's request she read back her notes with astonishing celerity. She is capable of writing 200 words a minute.

25,000 DOLLARS FOR FOUR MONTHS' CONTRACT

NEW YORK, July 7.

According to the 'New York American," Tilden's manager has cabled Perry an offer of 25,000 dollars for a four months' contract to turn professional.—Reuter's Special.

AMSTERDAM DISORDERS CONTINUE

Military And Marines Assist Police

(SPECIAL CABLE)

AMSTERDAM, July 6

The disorders continued in the evening and one person was killed and fifteen wounded. The military are assisting the police, while the marines are occupying the ports and the Civil Guard watching public works' plants.

6 PERSONS KILLED AND 50 INJURED

AMSTERDAM, July 7

After a night o ferce rioting in which two persons were killed and many injured, quietness returned in the early morning.

The total casualties hitherto are six killed and fifty injured.—Reuter.

2 CRIME EXPERTS WERE STUMPED!

World-famous criminologists gasped at this amazing mystery! And so will you!

MURDER in TRINIDAD

with

NIGEL BRUCE
HEATHER ANGEL
VICTOR JORY

From the novel by John W. Vandercook

AT ROXY

TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW

4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

ANGLO-FRENCH TALKS ON MONDAY

M. Barthou Heads Strong Delegation To London

LONDON, July 7.

The French Foreign Minister M. Louis Barthou will leave Paris on Sunday afternoon for London, and conversations with the British Ministers will begin on Monday. He will be accompanied by M. Pietri, Minister of Marine, and officials of the French Foreign Office including M. Alexis Leger, Secretary-General, M. Rene Massigli, Chief of the League of Nations, M. Dividn, M. Charles Rochat, Principal Permanent Secretary. Admiral Ocendall will also travel with the delegation.—B. O. W.

CONSOLIDATION OF TIME-WORKERS WAGES

(Continued from page 1.)

the least practicable delay after its publication.

The Strike, however, intervened before the Labour Office had concluded its examination of the problem, but in order that the findings of the Labour Office should not be vitiated by any further adjustments in wages, the Association gave an undertaking to the Government of Bombay on behalf of its members that no change would be made in conditions of work and wages in member mills until the Report of the Departmental Investigation had been published. The Report of the Labour Office was published on the 21st June, 1934. The Committee of the Association have carefully considered the Report in conjunction with the recommendations made by their own Sub-Committee, and taking into consideration the imminent introduction of the shorter working week, have come to the following decisions in so far as members of the Association in Bombay City and Island and Coorla are concerned:—

Time-Workers.

(a) Wages of Time-workers in all unrationalised occupations in all mills shall be consolidated;

(b) The consolidated scales of pay for time-workers in all unratonalised occupations in all Bombay and Coorla mills shall not be less than the wages specified for such ocupations by the Association;

(c) Where the wages now paid by any mill for particular occupations are below those specified by the Association, they shall be raised to those specified in the Schedule and given effect to from 1st July, 1934;

(d) Wages not lower than those specified in the Schedule shall continue to be paid in unrationalised occupations in all member mills in Bombay even after the introduction of the 9-hour day.

Piece-Workers.

(a) In the case of piece-workers in unrationalised occupations, the Dear Food Allowances to be paid by all mills from 1st July, 1934, shall not be less than 35 per cent;

(b) As and from the date of the introduction of the 54-hour week, the Dear Food Alowances to be paid to piece-workers in unrationalised occupations shall not be less than 40 per cent.

The effect of these decisions will be that Time-workers will be safeguarded against any decrease in wages on the introduction of the 54-hour week, in addition, wages of large numbers of Time-workers in various occupations will immediately be raised in a number of mills.

As regards Piece-workers, the effect of the decisions of the Association will be that the Dear Food Allowance will be immediately increased in a number of mills, and that number will be substantially increased if and when the 54-hour week is introduced.

Briefly, the position will be that the new scales will remove to a material extent the present disparities, ensure consolidated rates of pay for time-workers and an increase in he Dear Food Allowances for piece-workers, and lay down standards of wages below which Bombay and Coorla members of the Association will not be permitted to go. As far as the Millowners are concerned, in spite of continued depression in the Industry and the precarious condition in which many mills find themselves to-day, the new scales will result in an appreciable increase in labour costs generally.

A special Sub-Committee of the Association has been appointed to consider the position as regards rationalised occupations.

The total of £6,27,45,000 was applied for in tenders for £3,50,00,000 Treasury bills. The amount allotted was £32,00,000, the average rate per cent being 16.14d. as compared with 16/11.64d. last week.

ENERVIN GIVES YOU

ENERGY IS GOT FROM

What is the Matter with YOU?

(1) Is it physical weakness?
(2) Do you feel mentally depressed?
(3) Have you lost your appetite and sleep?
(4) Are you tired of taking medicines?
(5) Do you feel difident to do any work?
(6) Have you lost enthusiasm for games?
(7) Are you down-hearted because of business reverses?
(8) Does everything appear dark and gloomy?
(9) Has a recent illness played havoc with your health?
(10) Do you wish to win all battles of life?

If Your Answer is "YES" to any of the above Queries

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ANCIENT THRONE TO BE RETURNED

Will Be Ceremoniously Handed Back To Ceylon Govt.

COLOMBO, July 7.

The throne of the Sinhalese Kings, which is now in the Windsor Castle will be ceremoniously handed back to the charge of the Ceylon Government by the Duke of Gloucester at a durbar to be held at the Audience Hall, Kandy, now occupied by the Supreme Court.

It is expected that after presentation, the Royal Chair will be placed for some time at the King's Pavilion, Kandy, where it will be placed for some time at the King's Pavilion, Kandy where it will be on view to the public, after which it will be brought to the Colombo Museum.

The final resting place of the throne it is understood, will be the palace of the last Sinhalese King, at Kandy, which is now being used as the residence of the Government Agent.—United Press.

STRATOSPHERIST WINS APPEAL

Court Quashes Verdict After Eleven Months

(Special Cable.)

BRUSSELS, July 6.

The Appeal Court has quashed the verdict against the Stratospherist Cosyns and his assistant Lhoir, who were fined following the death of workmen when their gondola exploded on August 11 last year, destroying a laboratory where tests were being made.

Cosyns is waiting favourable weather to make another ten-mile ascent.

Professional Corporations In Italy

ROME, July 6.

Decrees are published establishing 6 professional Corporations completing the 22 planned for the Corporative State (mentioned 9/5). They represent Insurance and Credit, Professions and Arts, Communications by Air, Sea, Internal communications, Entertainments, Hospitality including Tourist Industry, and Hotels.

Representatives will be chosen by organisations themselves, Sgr Mussolini reviewing qualifications of those selected.

The Corporations will start work on October 28.—Reuter.

ARMED PARTY KEPT AT BAY

FEROZEPUR, July 6.

The Superintendent of Police organised a party to arrest Gujar Singh of Alamwala Daman and Jal Ali, who had run away from Bahawalpur Jail and Hakim Singh wanted by the police for several offences.

They were located at Goniana, in Faridkot Territory. A regular armed conflict lasting for a considerable time ensued and the dacoits kept up fussilade of bullets and used bombs.

The Superintendent however succeeded in making breach in the wall from which gas bombs were thrown inside, which an exploding rendered the dacoits quite senseless. Subsequently they were arrested but Hakim Singh in the meantime escaped.—United Press.

INDIAN POLICE OFFICER FINED

Drove Car Under Influence Of Drink At Lincoln

LONDON, July 6.

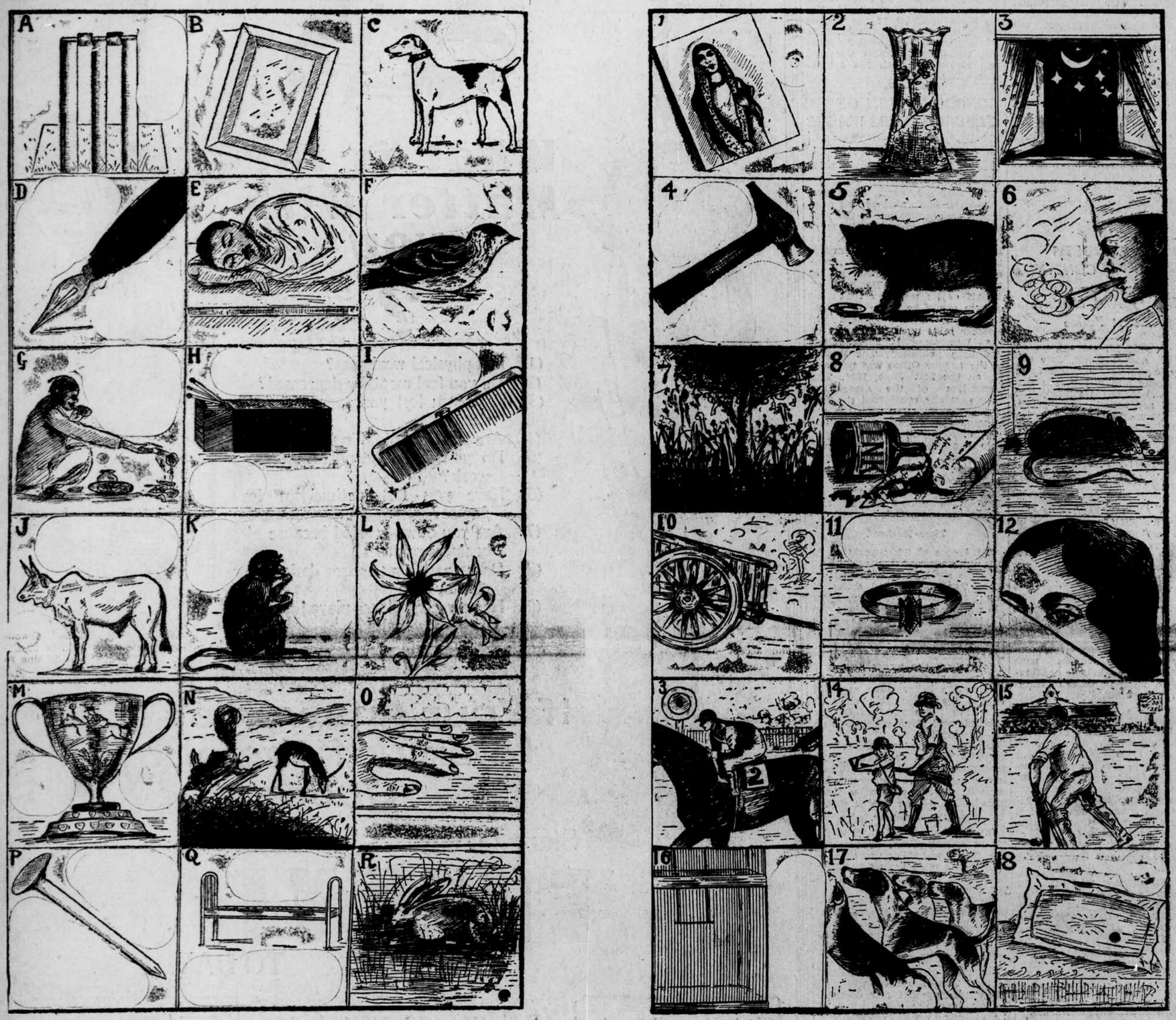
Mr. Harold Beaumont, a Superintendent of the Indian Police has been fined £50 and disqualified from driving for two years at Lincoln on charges of driving under the influence of drink and dangerous driving on June 30.

It was stated that Beaumont had come home on sick leave. The Defence contended that Beaumont was quite sober, but he was suffering from the effects of illness.—Reuter.

Ceylon's new electrical chief, the Chief Engineer and Manager of the Government Electrical undertakings, Major C. H. Brazel arrived in Colombo on Friday by the "Cheshire". He held the post of Director of the Electrical Department, Bahamas prior to being appointed to Ceylon.

COMBINATION COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize		3rd Prize	AND
Rs. 500	Rs. 200		Rs. 100	Rs. 200 CONSOLATION PRIZES.



Combination Competition is very simple and interesting. Each of the eighteen illustrations on the left has some connection or link with one of the illustrations on the right. For instance PICTURE J on the left (bullock) has a corresponding picture NUMBER 10 (Cart) on the right. You have, therefore, to fill No. 10 against No. J in the Coupon.

RULES.

1. After you have selected the right Combination of illustrations, enter only the NUMBER of the picture on the right against the correspondending letter (A, B, C .....) printed in the Coupon. Do not enter the name of the picture in words.

2. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps—preferably half anna and one anna stamps—and post your entries to

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

3. Entries by registered post, must be sent to our office address, Red House, 140 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

4. Each cover must bear the name and address of the competition, stating the number of entries enclosed.

5. Competitors may submit any number of entries, provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each entry. A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition.

6. Local competitors may, if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week days from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

7. Insufficient entrance fee enclosed with entries will disqualify the competitors submitting such.

8. All entries must be received in this office by the last post on 25th July 1934 closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

9. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

10. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the prize money among the winning competitors in any manner.

11. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

12. This is a combined Competition of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" and the "BOMBAY SAMACHAR." The prizes will be announced on the 2nd August 1934.

CLOSING DATE 25TH JULY 1934

ENTRY COUPON

No. of Illustration (Left)	No. of Illustration (Right)
A	
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Name.....

Address.....

.....

WORLD'S BIGGEST BED

11ft. Square It Once Accommodated Six Couples, Tradition Says

The most famous piece of Elizabethan furniture in existence, is how "The Times" characterizes the Great Bed of Ware. This enormous piece is about 11ft. square as big as a bedroom in itself, and will provide sleeping space for a dozen persons. As, indeed (according to one tradition), it did, when, in seventeen hundred and something, six citizens and their wives came from London, and for a frolic were all accommodated within the great bed. It has been famous for more than 300 years. In "Twelfth Night," Sir Toby Belch, "talking big" to encourage Sir Andrew Aguecheek to write a thunderous challenge, tells him to fillI his letter with "as many lies as will lie in thy sheet of paper, although thy sheet were big enough for the bed of Ware." It stood in the Crown Inn at Ware; then it went in 1764 to the Saracen's Head. For fifty years it was lodged in a special building in the grounds of Rye House, Hoddesdon. It was brought to London in 1931, and then purchased for the Victoria and Albert Museum by the National Art Collections Fund. Recently it has been removed from its place in the Central Court of the Museum to its position in the permanent collections (Room 54). Advantage has been taken of the necessity for dismantling it to give a thorough examination of the faint traces of painting still visible. They cleaned the carvings, removing the incrusted dirt and varnish of nearly four centuries, and there the paint is, almost as bright and fresh as when it was first applied. It was not just carved wood, but carved and then vividly painted, and as fine an example of Jacobean craftsmanship in wood as anything extant. —"John O'London's Weekly."

FOREIGN ART EXHIBITIONS IN MOSCOW

(Continued from page 11.)

Germany, Japan, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Spain, Austria, Czechoslovakia and (3) School Department, in which the methods of art tuition in U.S.S.R. and abroad are demonstrated.

The Exhibition offers a wealth of material for the study of children's creativeness.

THEATRES FOR COLLECTIVE AND STATE FARMS

The setting up of politico-educational departments in the machine-tractor stations of the rural areas has led to considerable improvement in the matter of providing artistic entertainment to agricultural workers, especially in the collective and state farms.

Thus, during the past year there was a considerable increase in the number of theatres set up for the special benefit of workers in the collective and state farms. In Soviet Russia alone there existed 46 such theatres at the commencement of the current year. In 16 of these theatres the performances were given in the respective national tongue. Tatar, Karellan, German, Yiddish, etc. Two of these theatres were running special shows for children. By the end of this year the number of such theatres in the R.S.F.S.R. is to be increased to 90. The training of actors and stage-managers for these theatres will be carried on with the assistance of the leading theatrical companies of Moscow and Leningrad; the Moscow Kamerny Theatre, Vakhtangov Theatre, Maly Theatre.

Meyerhold Theatre, the former Alexandrinsky Theatre of Leningrad, and so forth. These theatres will not only train workers for theatrical services to the rural population, but will also draw up plans of theatrical productions, supply rural theatres with methodical materials, etc. It should be noted that alongside of establishing permanent theatres in the rural districts, there are also special motor-vans sent out to collective and state farms, equipped with travelling stages for theatrical performances. These theatre-vans are intended for special purposes of providing entertainment to workers in collective and state farms during sowing and harvesting periods, directly on the fields at the hours of rest.

POETRY OF MOTION

A Motoring Anthology

Although the original prophecy of the advent of the motorcar is ascribed to Mother Shipton, it is possible that this legendary soothsayer got her "horseless carriage" inspiration from the Old Testament passage which reads:—

"The chariots shall rage in the streets; they shall justle one against the other in the broad ways; they shall seem like torches; they shall run like the lightning."

The unimaginative motorist may find it difficult to grasp the significance of such a prediction, yet if he but turn to the poets he will discover that not only did they foresee an age of motoring and the blessings and curses the invention would bestow, but that they were also able to foretell many of the names that manufacturers would give to their products.

SHAKESPEARE'S FORESIGHT

Shakspeare is a mine of information in this respect, though I must say that he frequently underestimated the quality of some of the best makes, as, for example, in "Henry VI," Part 1 (III. 3), when the Duke of Burgundy says:—

"So, farewell, Talbot; I'll no longer trust thee."

However, the master poet redeems himself somewhat by the testimonial of Hotspur in "Henry IV," Part 1 (IV, 1) to a well-known motorcycle, thus:—

"If speaking truth
In this fine age were not thought flattery,
Such attribution should the Douglas have"

and that sage reminder from "Julius Caesar":—

"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our Stars,
But in ourselves."

A fine touch of discrimination is also displayed by Pistol in "The Merry Wives of Windsor" II, 1):—

"He woos both high and low, both rich and poor
Both young and old, one with another, Ford."

although the Queen of the Fairies in "A Midsummer Nights's Dream" (II, 1) must have been indulging in a fairy tale when she declared that

"The nine men's Morris is filled up with mud."

Nine part-owners would never allow a car to get into such a condition. In any case, it is to be hoped that they refrained from all travelling in it together.

There is also a departure from fact, or an error of judgment, in Agamemnon's enquiry in "Troilus and Cressida" (IV. 5):—

"What Trojan is that same that looks so heavy?"

ANXIETY AT COURT

Among other writers of a past age, the ever-observant Samuel Pepys did not neglect the motor vehicle, for he tells us that

"The Court is divided about . . . the Essex's being safe."

anxiety which, I should say, was altogether unwarranted.

So far as I know Burns was not as notable for his personal elegance as for his elegance of style, yet there is obvious concern in his voice when he tells us, of his hero, that

"The unmannered dust might soil his Star."

The same anxiety is noticeable in Keats's "Isabella" (Canto XXXII) when he records that

"Sick and wan
The brothers' faces in the Ford, did seem"

and if this was a vision of one of the 1913 models, I can well appreciate the feelings of the occupants.

NOBLE TESTIMONIAL

—Satisfied owners will pronounce a benediction on Longfellow's noble testimonial, for a blessing is most certainly inferred when he tells us that

"God sent his Singers upon earth

The flexibility of another famous car is placed on record for all time by Wordsworth in "Peter Bell" in that graphic reference:—

"Now up, now down, the Rover wends,"

and we are reminded by Sir Walter Scott in "Marmion" of that popular advertisement slogan, "Count Them On The Road," in a moving passage: —

"Standards on Standards in slow succession still,"

which, by the way, reveals a remarkable prognosis of traffic congestion at its worst, for I can think of no other circumstances in which these reliable cars would travel in slow succession....

THE SPEED FACTOR

Among individual types the Sunbeam enjoyed a prophetic popularity. All the world now knows it was on a car of this make that a land speed of 200

(Continued on page 13)

INTERCASTE WEDDING

The wedding according to Arya Samajic rites, took place on Sunday last of Mr. Vithaldas J. Kutmudia, M.A., LL.B., (Lohana by caste) with Miss Amrit Rathod (Rajput) who is studying for the Inter Arts Examination in the Indian Women's University, Poona.

SEVEN PRESIDENTS OF THE SOVIET UNION

ALEXANDER GREGORIVITCH CHERVIAKOV

Grandson Of A Serf Who Has Become Head Of White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic

(BY A. AZIZ AZAD.)

Until as late as 1861 serfdom was an official institution in Russia. A peasant was not considered a free man; he was slave to be bought and sold in the markets like some beast of burden. He could not protest; he had no right to protest. God and Czar had doomed him to slavery. And if he would protest? He would be executed as a rebel.

Gogol, the great Russian writer, depicted this period faithfully in his humourously satirical, world-famous drama, "Dead Souls." This masterpiece portrays not only the regular trade in live serfs then extant, but the speculation in the buying and selling a long dead peasant serf. This grand play is worth coming to Moscow for, it is being presented in the First Moscow Art Theatre.

Our hero, Grisha (Cherviakov) was the grandson of such a serf. In 1862 he was born in the Residency of Minsk, Province of Iguminsk, District of Dukovsky (so were places designated in provincial Russia).

Grisha's grandfather, the serf, had double work. During the harvest time he worked in the fields, and in the winter he wove carpets. He made the best of his hard lot. He knew the many efforts the serfs had made to emancipate themselves, each time to be crushed and still more oppressed.

By 1861, however, the landlords and the government were compelled to change the laws—which had the peasants chained in slavery—the peasant rebellion had become such a menace. The peasants were declared free, and with them, of course, Grisha's grandfather. He received a small plot of barren land from his landlord to work.

EARLY STRUGGLES.

The old Cherviakov and his three sons (one, the father of Grisha) could not make ends meet, though they slaved on their piece of land from sunrise to sunset. The young Grisha had to go to work as a servant in the landlord's house. All day long he worked hard and at night under the dim light of a kerosene-lamp in the kitchen he managed to learn to read and write with the help of a fellow servant. As soon as he felt able to continue with his education independently he ran away to the city, where he entered a church charity-school.

Here he suffered cold and hunger, but "stuck it out," labouring hard to maintain himself and continue his studies. He finally finished this school, with an excellent record. He was recognized to be the most diligent of his group. But the priests disliked him. They felt an enemy in him. His mind would accept nothing it could not reason out.

From this school he passed on to the Municipal High School. Here, too, he proved his superiority over the other students, never once ceding his place at the head of the class. This diligent student had become self-supporting since the age of 14. He used to give special tutoring for pay, to the weaker students.

This school shaped Grisha's fortune for him and defined his political career. The school was made up of members of the national minorities, Jews, Poles, Ukrainians, White Russians, and of members of the very poor section of the Russians.

When these young students gathered they would relate their individual lives of misfortune. One and all they agreed that the cause of their misery was the oppressing policy of the Czarist regime.

A PEDAGOGUE.

Grisha, too, knew how his grandfather had suffered under serfdom and how he himself had struggled and suffered from an early age to support and educate himself. All this developed a deep hatred of the existing system in him. He felt the best he could do, would be to become a teacher and spread literacy and knowledge among the poor peasants in the village, and so open their eyes to what was going on in this world.

With this aim he worked hard finished the Municipal school with honours and passed to a Teachers' Training School. Here he qualified himself as a village school-teacher. At the age of 17, Cherviakov was appointed as teacher in a village in the district of Vilno (now Poland) where he remained for three years. In these three years Cherviakov succeeded in not only developing

(Continued on page 13)

ALEXANDER GREGORIVITCH CHERVIAKOV

FOLK--SONGS

They Take You Straight To The Heart Of Nations

The more I move about the world the more I am convinced that if you want to understand the great heart of a people you study its folk-songs, writes Mr. Louis Golding in the "Manchester Guardian.") The literary travellers are all very well in their way. The Keyserlings and the Washington Irvings and the Stevensons make very good reading, but they only skim the surfaces of the countries they visit, however ponderously, however elegantly. But the folk-songs go straight to the heart of the matter. In France you might even say they go straight to or come straight from the stomach of the matter.

You would be surprised to find how many French songs reflect their preccupation with food, at once intellectual and passionate. They still sing a certain gastronomic song all the way from Brest to Mentone, from the Ritz bar to the apache dancing-places near the Bastille, a song which at one time threatened to oust the "Marseillaise" as the French National Anthem. And what the song is about? It discusses with fastidious curiosity the question whether artichokes are better eaten hot or cold. Crudely translated, it runs:

Is it that artichokes
Are eaten better hot or cold?
I who eat them cold
Will warm them up next time.
Regarding leg of lamb, snails and veal
I know what's what.
But tell me, tell me—
Is it that artichokes
Are eaten better hot or cold?

How perfectly that ditty reflects the scientific interest of the French in food, for there is hardly a dinner party where you will not hear them discussing with great erudition, and violent arguings for and against, whether the art of French cooking is in a state of decadence. "Has the Sole Marguery become decrepit?" men anxiously ask each other. Women wring their hands and ask what has happened to the traditions of coq au vin and what of the formula of oeufs a la bechamel.

As for ourselves, we are the epic creators and singers of nonsense. No other people has ever produced a Lewis Carroll or a Lear. I bid you read the mournful German or Italian translations of their immortal masterpieces to realise how complete an English monopoly is the divine art of nonsense. It goes straight back to the beginnings of English song, to the Hey nonny-nonnies and the Jugjugs of pre-Elizabethan troubadours. Little does Lupino Lane suspect how august an ancestry he claims when lifts up his finger and says "Tweet-tweet."

CHINESE COURTESY.

When you study the folk-songs of the Chinese you are suddenly transported into a world of such exquisite manners as would make the grandees of old Spain sound like bargees. I found the following brief ditty translated in a volume by Dr. Neville Whymant:—

Eight times bow towards your friend,
Hail, brother! Come, brother!
Eight times kneeling swear your friendship,
Come, brother! Ho, brother!
As liver and gall in mutual relation,
The eight bows seal our brotherhood,
Thus, brother, friend brother.

How princely, I said to myself. What ineffable courtesy these mandarins have! And then I examined the volume a little more closely. I blinked incredulously. The song was a song of Chinese coolies, not of mandarins! I wondered what song a couple of Covent Garden porters would sing to each other if they happened to get in each other's way with a sack of potatoes on their back.

Now to me it is very significant that the Japanese have no folk-song at all. You may find a pair of intellectuals humming a high-brow chorus from a Noh drama, but the milkman, the errand-boy, the tram-driver are silent, or at most they go about whistling, always a semitone flat, "Toreador" or 'Daisy Bell." It is a fact which helps me to understand why the Japanese have been content to borrow their spirit from China and their mechanics from America. But that is a difficult matter of racial biology, and it would be unwise in this place to tread such dangerous ground.

"ROSES ROUND THE DOOR."

Then there is America. A great percentage of the American folk-

(Continued on page 13)

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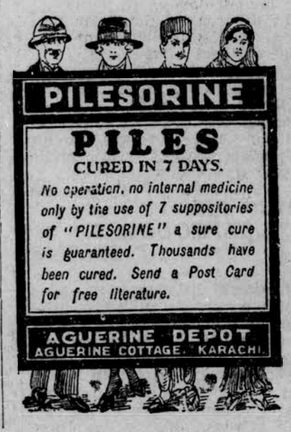
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A Page About Books And Their Writers

The Ghorpades

THE HISTORY OF GHORPADE FAMILY OF THE MUDHOL, SAMSTHANA, EDITED BY D. V. APTE OF THE BHARAT ITIHASA SAMSHODHAKA MANDALA, POONA, 1934.

This book is in Marathi and gives a collection of authentic documents and original sources relating to the history of the Ghorpade family of Mudhol. It contains an old account translated from Persian into Marathi written in the 17th century after the conquests of Aurangzeb in the Deccan. It is based on a collection of older documents and histories. There are also printed in this book 40 Persiaan original firmans with Marathi and English translations, given to the illustrious members of the Ghorpade family for their extreme bravery, loyalty and daring. They describe the grants of lands, privileges and territories made as Jagirs and Inams to them. The editor has added 58 authentic letters from other contemporary sources relating to Ghorpades and has also given a few quotations from the nineteenth century historians relating to the same. They are all useful in the study of the history of the family and its achievements and also in understanding the history of those periods. There are also printed pictures of the Great Ghorpades in the book.

The most important part of the book is the editor's 187 pages in scholarly introduction. The editor has shown a real philosophical outlook in approaching the study of the Deccan History and of the part played by the Ghorpades in it. The political history of India is a product of the achievements of ruling dynasties and feudatory princes and families. It cannot be understood only by the study of ruler's character, career and achievements. We must study the lives of and parts played by their chief ministers and feudatories in order to understand the currents and intricacies, stabilities and upheavals of the politics of the period. The editor has done this task well. He has scrupulously observed the scientific method in dealing with and co-relating historical material.

The book before us gives an authentic account of the ancestry of the family, the illustrious part its members played throughout the Bahamani period and the Adilshahi period, and the causes of the continued greatness of that family and its ideals and achievements. It also discusses incidentally the causes of the rise, development and decay of the Muslim dynasties in the south. The editor has done great service in reviewing them with a scientific imagination. He expresses boldly the opinion that the wars between different powers, both Hindu and Muslim, were actuated by political motives of dynastic security and territorial ambition. He minimises largely the religious motive as a war factor. This point requires careful study. Though Hindus fought on the side of Muslims and vice versa, it is a point worth studying whether Muslim rulers granted equal rights of citizenship to non-Muslims- in civil and political matters, whether the criminal laws of the country treated equally all classes and whether a particular religion imposed disabilities or gave privileges to its holders.

The firmans given in the book now establish fully and finally that the Ghorpades were the direct discendants of the Ranas of Udaipur, that Shivaji's family belonged to the same family and that no doubt can be entertained of their high Rajput descent and full Kshatriyahood. The false theories and mean attacks indulged in by writers from Grant Duff to Jadunath Sarkar are to be totally discounted, and the stigmas heaped on Balaji Avji Chitnis and Gaga Bhatt and on Maratha historians are to be thrown back upon their authors.

The book is a great contribution to the study of the history of the Deccan after the Muslim conquest and of the achievements of the Rajput-Maratha family of Ghorpade-Bhonsales. The editor has also compared the achievements of Ghorpades with those of Bhonsales very well.

We heartily welcome the appearance of this valuable book, and congratulate the ruler of Mudhol who made its editing and publication possible and also the scholarly editor who has increased its value manyfold by his learned introduction.

S. V. P.

Madhavrao I.

SELECTIONS FROM THE PESHWA DUFTAR. VOLS. 37, 38, AND 39. EDITOR G. S. SARDESAI, B.A., "GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS," BOMBAY, 1934.

These three volumes contain letters covering the period of the Peshwa Madhavarao I (1761-1772). Volume 37 relates to his Karnataka expeditions. The defeat at Panipat in 1761 had strengthened the power of Hyder Ali and the Nizam, nor had the Marathas secured a firm hold on their conquests in the south. Murarrao Ghorpade of Gooty had alone to fight against Hyder Ali's encroachments. The young Peshwa Madhavrao, was however able to check Hyder Ali's power and achieve successfully the conquest of the Karnataka beyond the Tungabhadra. He showed great valour and diplomacy in his work. Though he had to fight the opposition and intrigues of his uncle from within, he was successful in his undertakings and in keeping his enemies in check. He showed himself a good general and also a just and strong ruler. He was a great disciplinarian and was wide awake to his administrative and ministerial responsibilities as the Great Peshwa. The letters make evident all these points about his activities and character.

Volume 38 collects letters in relation to the affairs between the Peshwa and the Nizam. The battle of Panipat had emboldened the Nizam. His attacks were, however, repulsed. But the quarrel between Madhavrao and his uncle Raghoba made the Peshwa more conciliatory and less strict towards the Nizam. The Nizam again tried to attack and plunder Peshwa's territory with the help of Bhonsales of Nagpur but he was decisively defeated at the battle of Rakshasbhuvan in 1763 Severe terms were imposed upon him. Thus the Nizam was humbled. The Peshwa later on found the Nizam friendly and not hostile. There was no regular warfare between them.

The volume 39 contains the administrative papers of Madhaorao. They show his ability as an administrator. He gave speedy, strict and impartial justice. He possessed upright character and showed great devotion to duty. He was selfless and cared only for the interests of the Maratha Dowlat. He had to contend with and conciliate his uncle. He had to carry on northern and southern campaigns. He had to watch the Nizam, Hyder Ali and his own Great Sardars like the Bhonsale's of Nagpur and their hostile tendencies. He proved himself equal to the task. In administration he showed great care and attention to details, watched the work and honesty of his officers and punished them for their negligence and corruption. He looked to the welfare of his subjects. He remitted the revenue when crops failed or were damaged. This volume fully illustrates his just character, his strict discipline and his administrative ability.

The letters printed are very valuable and require careful study by students of history. Leaving aside the personality of the Peshwa and some of his able and honest associates and ministers the general and fundamental, character of the Maratha polity continues the same. It is feudal in nature and disintegrating in its tendency. There was no strong desire in any one of its Sardars except the Peshwa, to create a strong centralised state, organised financially, administratively and politically from one centre as a real independent state. All sorts of loose relationships with foreign states and internal Sardars existed. Hence its weakness, despite the greatness of some of the Peshwas.

S. V. P.

Maharatta Coins

COINS IN THE MANDALA. BY G. H. KHARE, 1933.

This is a book in Marathi explaining carefully and fully the collection of Coins in the possession of the Bharata-itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala of Poona. This body is devoted to the study of historical materials in its various forms. Though its resources are limited, it has done a lot of pioneer and excellent work in the collection, collation and interpretation of historical material relating to the history, literature and art of Maharashtra. It had uptil now not been able to do any work on the coins in its possession. This book is its first attempt to describe historically the coins in its possession. The work has been done by Mr. Khare as accurately as possible. The coins are not many and come from various periods of Indian history, ancient, medieval and modern.

Only one important point is worth noting here and that is the coins of the Peshwas and Maratha Sardars do not indicate the independence and unity of the Maratha State. They acknowledge the suzereignty of the Mogal Emperor of Delhi. Sardars give on their coins the name of symbol of their family-god and the name of Shah Alam or other emperors. They do not show that they were the servants of a united, independent and sovereign Maratha State. We welcome this first book on coins in Marathi.

S. V. P.

BOOK NOTES

Mr. W. Milne Bailey, who has written a book entitled "Trade Unions and the State," is head of the Research and Economic Department of the Trades Union Congress.

* * * *

Mr. H. G. Wells has finished his autobiography. It will be published in October and November under the title of "Experiment in Autobiography."

* * * *

Mr. R H. Bruce Lockhart, author of "Memoirs of a British Agent," has almost completed the sequel, "Retreat from Glory." The setting is Central Europe after Versailles.

* * * *

Dr A. Cobban, the author of "Edmund Burke and the Revolt against the Eighteenth Century," has continued his study of romantic political theory in a volume on "Rousseau and the Modern State." This new work attempts to separate what Rousseau really said from what he is generally believed to have said.

* * * *

A prize of 50,000 francs for the best novel with bolshevism as its theme has been offered by an international organization with headquarters in Paris called the Academy of Social Education and Aid. Authors have been notified that books or manuscripts entered in the contest must be submitted to the committee, 31 Rue de Belleclasses, by Oct. 1, of htis year. The winning noevl will be announced on April 1, 1935.

* * * *

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* * * *

A book on dramatic censorship is coming under the title "The Censor, the Drama, and the Film." Miss Dorothy Knowles, the author, has made an extensive study of the subject both in France and England, and she has seen in Paris many of the films, discussed in this book, which are banned or cut in England. Her conclusion is that censorship itself is but the expression through some recognised central executive, the Lord Chamberlain or the British Board of Film Censors, of the will of the majority or of powerfull vested interests.

* * * *

"Will Roosevelt Succeed?" is the title of Mr. A. Fenner Brockway's book, published by Messrs Routledge. Mr. Brockway paid a special visit to America with this study in mind.

* * * *

"DIALECTICAL MATERIALISM" an exposition of Marxist philosophy by A. Aderatsky, director of the Marr-Engels-Lenin Institute of Moscow, will be published immediately by International Publishers.

* * * *

"LIFE AND TEACHINGS OF V. I. LENIN" a popular outline of Lenin's theories by the editor of the British Labour Monthly will be published by International Publishers this month.

THE ARYAN PATH

This journal fully keeps up its tradition of high class literary and cultural journalism. Its appeal is truly universal and, as such it deserves the widest possible circulation in India as well as abroad. In the July issue, there are a number of highly interesting articles by writers of international repute.

The march of civilisation has undoubtedly liberated men's minds from the thraldom of many old world superstitions and lifted them from the rut of many a regimented medieval thought. But, is the mental outlook of the masses of men, or even of the intelligentsia, under present-day Democracy so called, really so free from the dominance of intellectual orthodoxy, as is boasted of by some of its admirers? One has only to look beneath the surface of things to realise, as pointed out by a writer in the current issue of the journal, that nowhere in our modern world are the thinking classes free. As the writer truly observes, "Intellectual conformity holds most of them as helpless in its coils as the serpents had Laocoon and his hapless sons.

The iron hand wears a velvet glove to-day, but let a man defy the force of the views of his group and he soon feels its weight. The heretic courts martyrdom. The rack and thumb-screw of the modern inquisition are the epithets applied to dissenters—reactionary! visionary! fanatic! Its stake is the amused tolerance of undisguised contempt of friends and kin." The blight of conformity is to be seen in every field of thought, political, religious, social, scientific or economic.

The place and influence of philosophy in every day life of the people is discussed in the same journal by Prof. C. E. M. Joad, who tries to account for the apparent absence of any practical effect by philosophy either upon the individual or the world. The wide divergence between the personal beliefs and the actual life lived by philosophers is to be seen more in the cases of Western philosophers than in those of the East and also more in the cases of the ancient and medieval philosophers than in those of modern times. A Plato or Socrates in ancient Greece, a Yajnavalkya, Buddha or Mahaveera in ancient India, and a Confucius or Laotze in ancient China, lived the life moulded on their own personal beliefs. 'As you think you become' was never more truly demonstrated than in their own cases. To a more or less degree the same was true of medieval philosophers both in the West and the East. It is only in modern times that we note the marked divorce between belief and practice among philosophers, especially of the West. The main reason for such divergence is to be sought in the devastating effect of the onslaught of modern science on the flimsy foundations of theological belief cherished by most of them. Their moorings in old-world tradition cut off, they have been unable to reconcile their new beliefs to their everyday surroundings and hence, they have been drifting, so to say, aimlessly in life, if not, indeed, in thought also. That is why philosophers in the West in modern times have remained philosophers merely and not saints who have moulded the lives of multitudes of their fellowmen on the patterns of their own lives, as have done the philosopher-saints of India and the East from the remotest days to the present-day.

The influence of Confucian teachings in the formation of the Chinese Republic, the truth or otherwise of Reincarnation, Jewish mysticism, and Alchemy in Morocco, are some of the other subjects dealt with by various contributors to the "Aryan Path." The book notes also make interesting reading.

RADIO PEN REPRODUCES PICTURES

Broadcast listeners may soon receive comic strips, bridge problems and road maps over the air through a new device known as a radio pen, now under experimental development by John V. L. Hogan, New York radio inventor, says "Popular Science." The machine is a simplified adaptation, for home use, of commercial high speed facsimile apparatus, and is housed in a metal cabinet no larger than a typewriter. An electrical pen traces ink pictures, broadcast from the transmitting studio, upon a moving paper strip four inches wide, requiring about two and a half minutes to complete a sketch. Legible words in quarter-inch letters may also be received at the rate of about forty words a minute. Since words or pictures, and sound, may be broadcast and received simultaneously on adjacent channels, a food manufacturer could provide printed recipes with his programme; a travel lecturer could map an auto tour while describing it, or drawings to be coloured could be transmitted.

CREATIVE MINDS ORGANISE

Fight Against Obstructive Parasites

(K.H.V.)

"The Author, Playwright and Composer," Summer 1934, London. 1sh.

The summer number of the "Author, Playwright and Composer," the well-known London quarterly, indicates how gradually and effectively the journal is directed towards its close grip of realities. These realities have been known to mar rather than make the creative artist. But the proverbial passivity of the artist naturally, scorned to recognise hitherto the necessity of the active fight against obstructive prarites. He was too busy giving, creating, building, to note the intention of those who receive to examine the profits of those who benefited by his creations or to insure against risk or damage to his building aspirations. His attitude has been natural, inherently logical. He was satisfied with the status he secured for art. He avoided, naturally, distractions, subsidiary trifles. But the naturally asetic attitude has, in an age that is neither natural not passive, pushed him to helpless and fatal exploitation. In an aggressive age, of militant rights, the author, the playwright or the composer cannot stand aside and dutifully contemplate the world and its affairs. He will be pushed aside. He will not be permitted to say even his last prayer. He must join the rank and file, assert his place and march, march onwards.

The present journal is, fortunately, a manifestation of the long over due militant tendency. The author, playwright and composer refuse to believe that they have all duties and no rights, no privileges no social or economic status. The notes on "Literature and Pornagraphy," "Piracy in India," on the reported activities of the "P.R.S." and the reactionary attitude of the "Times" (London) in regard to the copywright contributions suggest a wholesome assertion of their national status and of their right to economic security. The legal cases cited in the journal and the letters to the editor confirm that impression. The articles on "Ulyses and the Censorship," the "Author and Society," "the Future of the Amateur Dramatic Movement," are all informative and directly helpful. The creative minds, the world over, can no longer afford to remain asetic. They must organise the campaign against the profiteering greed of the parties of society.

(Continued from column 7)

"random notes"; yet there is the curious suggestion that Browning's optimism was dramatic rather than temperamental; that he thought himself good at optimism. Mr. Yeats had not the Gaelic, but he would welcome anything Irish. He disliked foreign encroachments, and Stevenson's Burke in "The Master of Ballantrae" is rather one of the debased English garrison than a typical Irishman. He deplores the fall from grace of Lever and Lover, who were content to tickle the English by their pseudo-Irishism. We may wonder what he would make of Captain Costigan.

The Irish have "a terrible love of immediate results wholly fatal to great work." We cannot all do great work, and perhaps some of us would do no good by straining after it. The "Irish R.M." is hardly great work, but it gets its immediate result in pleasure of which no reader need be ashamed. But Mr. Yeats has austere standards, and he has been condemned to see those who should be with him pursuing a "search for the common pleasures of common men and for the rough accidents of life"; he saw the young poet of his day as "an Alastor tired of his woods and longing for beer and skittles." He can relax and even, when his poet means well, relax too far; there is here a curious eulogy of a poem about the shamrock which to Mr. Reynolds, and probably to most of us, would appear rather commonplace. In reference to the occult Mr. Reynolds suggests that he believed "emotionally, not intellectually," and perhaps something like that might be said of Shakespeare.

Some of these articles "date"; some are fresh and strong. Altogether they make a valuable contribution to the history of a great Irishman.

W. B. YEATS

Poet Of Irish Renaissance Is A Great Example Of The Disinterested Artist

Between 1888 and 1892 Mr. W. B Yeats, then a young man in London, wrote various article for American papers. These have now been issued by the Harvard University Press and published by Mr. Milford. They are edited, with an introduction, by Mr. Horace Reynolds under the title "Letters to the New Island," and there is a preface by Mr. Yeats. It seems, (writes Mr. Allan Monkhouse in the "Manchester Guardian") that Mr. Yeats "in later life worked out with the excitement of discovery things known in my youth," that he has had some gratification of curiosity in recognising himself. We must not assume that everything set down here coincides with the opinions or beliefs of Mr. Yeats in his maturity, but probably there is little that he would disdain. He was very much interested in the theatre, but theatrically he would dwell apart. He believed in the cultivated amateur, and suggested that "to avoid the suggestions of the press that bring all things down to the same level we should play before an audience vowed to secrecy." Naturally he would place all the press on the same level.

IN ISOLATION.

The young Mr. Yeats was a strangely isolated man. You could believe that he found contact with his fellows dangerous. "Burning with adoration and hatred, I wrote verse that expressed emotions common to every sentimental boy and girl," and he would resent the popular success that represented concession to conventions. Yet he managed to express a good deal, and, as Mr. Reynolds suggests in a very interesting introduction, these articles are valuable as precursors of the Irish Renaissance, which owes so much to Mr. Yeats's later activities. They were published in sympathetic American papers, and we may fear that Mr. Yates has often had difficulty in giving value to English friendship. He has always been intensely national, yet he has avoided being enmeshed by politics. Mr. Reynolds says: "The political propagandists of the preceding decades of the nineteenth century had made literature the servant of politics. Yeats would reverse that relation, making nationalism the handmaid of Art. He would woo the Irish to an interest in their literature by appealing to their love of Dark Rosaleen." A commercially successful island does not appeal to him. He would have an appreciation, unvexed by contemporary fact, of Irish legend. Othello's men whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders would not have bothered him, for he was sufficiently at home with the "Fomorians, with one foot, and one arm in the middle of their chests." Yet though it might appear that he was deeply engaged in resurrections it is Ireland that is young and England old. "When a literature is old it grows so indirect and complex that it is only a possession for the few"; to keep it young he would revert to the times of the beautiful Irish legends and give the world another direction.

DISINTERESTED ARTIST.

Mr Yeats is a rare example of the disinterested artist. He would not confuse the worldly with the spiritual. "no doubt remembering his father's injunction never to study anything with a practical end in view." And so he becomes almost resentful when in a library he sees young men studying with an eye to livelihood when they might be ministering to their imagination. He wanted an Irish Theatre, and George Moore described his idea of it as "a little mist, some fairies, and a psaltery." He was too facile in aversions for most of us; he would live but not let live. He wanted a theatre—perhaps even a nation to be a sort of secret society. Yet he was not a negligible dreamer. Under his influence, with his sympathy, Ireland has done great things. Mr. Reynolds says: Deirdre has grown so deeply into the world's imagination that she has almost as many lovers among men today as have Helen, Dido, Guinevere." And though the Abbey Theatre may not have been shaped exactly to Mr. Yeat's plan it has been a fine accomplishment, in which he has an honoured place.

"Whenever an Irish writer has strayed away from Irish themes and Irish feeling in almost all cases he has done no more than make alms for oblivion." So says Mr. Yeats, and one may wonder whether this should be applied to Mr. George Moore's "Esther Waters" or to his Abelard. I suppose Mr. Yeats would hardly get on with Mr. Wells's cosmopolitanism; yet he likes the idea of the whole world sitting at the feet of Ireland and constrained to listen to its great story. Some of the things he wrote about do not now appear vastly important. Here is Mr. William Wills, whom one hardly recognises as the W. G. Wills who wrote plays for Irving and, it appears, was guilty of "Claudian." There is very little about him and not very much about Browning, who gives another rather misleading title to these

(Continued in Col. 5.)

A NIGHT HAUNT

BOMBAY CALLING—The metallic
Call,
Calm, clear, inexorable fate-like,
That drops out of the void,
Assails the nervous, long sustained
hush;
Fills the smooth surface of silence
With a tremor, curves of motion;
Sounds here mystic and inevitable
In a babel of noise,
A restless city's night-noises,
The oppressive whir of tram-car
wheels,
Noises of automobiles,
Shouts of frenzied drivers of
vicorias,
Wailing processions of pavement
beggars,
Loud talk of pedestrians
Who pass up and down
Under the glare of shop-lights
Leaving behind a sad pother of
reverberation;
Sounds a brief, imperative call
Of the mechanical muazzin;
Warns the congregation of the
faithful
Of the hour of nightly worship.

(2)

I sit at my cheap table
That creaks under the arm's
weight
And share the universal emotion
That tingles the senses
Paralyzes the dark will.....
In the din of noises that dies
and swells
Without a rhythmic scheme,
A warring, hostile world that
looms
Like a tower of eternal discord,
Music floods in, a trickle of human
voice
Swelling in volume, now transformed
Into a powerful, smooth stream.
The metalic magic filters the
sound,
Creates a world of illusion
Within the submerged world of
reality,
Refines, drills it into passive
consciousness

(3)

I sit here and evoke
The spirit of music,
The elusive, pure essence;
Ask with childish insistence
For the impossible to happen;
Ask that Time shall halt
To suit my pleasure
And those too-brief moments
That trembled into a single thrill
And dissolved into dark silence
Shall relieve and create the mood
Which is now a stinging regret

(4)

The cheap, trivial music
That transforms the world
Of crude glass-jars of biscuits,
Bull's eyes, chocolate packets,
Of a congregation of cut-throats
Into a coherent scene,
Cut out of tangible life
Welded into meaning,
Is a fluid reproach.

(5)

The 'sarangi' strings fuse
Into a tortured note,
A quivering wail of music.
The intoxication is an ooze,
A narcotic, a soothing poison,
That draws these denizens
Of a strange, silent world
Of debasing toil or human vice
Rolled, on a dry, thick tongue,
Like the residue of chewing-gum,
Into an insipid habit
Lacking in full-blooded sensation.

(6)

Yet they too, feel the need of music
And scrape together a couple of
coppers
With which to buy it nightly.
The profile of blurred, bestial faces
Is enveloped in a glow of satiety
The glint in the bloodshot vicious
eyes,
Is softened into a dreaminess....

S. V.

Sir William Rothenstein Demands—Freedom In Art—He Disapproves "Aesthetic Goose-Step"—Religious Tyranny And Lip-Homage To Art—Sentiments

Art Notes And Events

Unapplied To Indian Art—India House Episodes—Viceroy's Letter—Syt. Nayan Pandya Helps—Congress Swadeshi Exhibition — Fresco Painting In Delhi School.

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

It is a strange phenomenon. It has remained inexplicable. How is it or why it is that exponents of art and culture and even artists outside India who earn or have earned their reputation by clear minds and rational work almost invariably risk it when they cultivate interest in or undertake to expound Indian art and culture? The question recurred to me when I read Sir William Rothenstein's lucid statements made in the Romanes Lecture at Oxford. He has once again illustrated the inexplicable phenomenon. There is scarcely one thought, one sentiment, he expressed with which it would be thought necessary to disagree.

"AESTHETIC GOOSE-STEP."

"There were some among them," he said, "who arrogantly wished to limit the range of the creative imagery, to act as leaders in the field of the intellect, dismissing this to the concentration camp, promoting that other to high office, as though response to a book or painting should not depend on something individual within us but should be dictated by a sergeant's parade-ground orders—an aesthetic goose-step. To suggest that everyone should react to particular works, alone to be accepted as works of art, was at one with certain current examples of religious and social tyranny.

THE ARTIST'S CALLING

"Fashion was for ever trying to confine art in a cage of its own making, yet no meshes were ever so fine as to keep the creative impulse captive. The perplexing element in much contemporary painting, its remoteness from the common interests of mankind, was the outcome, to his mind, of a freedom unnatural to the artist's calling. At no other time had he been left so completely to his own resources.

LIP-HOMAGE SERVES NO PEOPLE.

"For centuries he had been employed to give visible form to the immaterial truths symbolised by the many creeds and dogmas which man had held, or to the might and majesty of the kingly ideal. To-day artists served, it was true, to advertise the wares of our industrialists, yet no statesman, paying lip homage to permanent values, deemed such equally worthy of advertisement. We prided ourselves on our democracy; yet never had the living arts served the people less, limited as they now were to small, fashionably fastidious circles.

GRACES OF THE SPIRIT

"As a man's thoughts, when he was separated from his spouse, turned to wanton dreams, so creative minds, unharnessed, followed after strange gods. Extremes met; not unlike the good bourgeois, who, usualy impervious to the beauties of nature, grew ecstatic at the sight of a blood-red sunset, certain aesthetes enthused over the violent, the exotic, the childish and immature, while the graces of the spirit, distinctive of a long European tradition when they appeared in less obtrusive forms, with a more finely disciplined temper, escaped their notice.

NEW VISION AND CRYSTALISAITION OF FORM

"He did not suggest, however, that because there was confusion in criticism, the pattern that was being woven by the creative minds and hands of this generation would not, in due course, be plainly seen. Indeed there were signs enough of a new vision and a fresh crystallisation of form.

UNCHANGING SOURCES

"The arts had taken and would continue to take as many forms as the fashions of man's dress. But the sources which inspired them were unchanging. The same drama of the seasons was played century after century. The spring, with its pink flush, shrill green, and white blossoms, was the same spring Virgil and Chaucer had seen. The lusty life of the streets that Aristophanes marked had been noted by Hogarth, Rowlandson, and Daumier. The boundaries of the fields might change; the green grass and the rye would fill the new shapes. So to-day he for one would not quarrel with the new boundaries, however, unamiliar, so long as the stooks were golden and the ricks full."

ANOTHER PICTURE AND, CONTRAST

Sir William's theory is, as I said, more or less, unexceptional. But Sir William's lead in practice, his influence on Indian art conjures up a picture that is in sad contrast with his Oxford lecture. His more than tacit sympathy with, and support of, Havellism, his super-imposed scheme of moral decorations at India House and, finally, his famous letter to the Viceroy and its implied dictation as to the method and character of artists and art education in India have already accomplished quite an appreciable number of "aesthetic goose-steps," damaging the present as well as his future of Indian art.

EXPORTED "REGIMENTALISM" TO INDIA

If the new critical outlook in Europe has, at last, awakened South Kensington, let us hope Indian art will benefit by it. Let us hope "regimentalism," the favourite pastime and slogan of Havellism, will no longer be sought or demanded in Indian art.

FREEDOM FOR INDIAN ART

Let there be freedom in Indian art as in European art. If the "extreme" invectives against the Royal Academy have at long last ceased to be the intellectual mode in South Kensington, the "extreme" formula of Havellism should also cease to be the intellectual sport of our "friends" of Indian art. If freedom in art is of universal value, why is it not applied to Indian art? Why is it positively disapproved and, not seldom, repressed by these "friends" of Indian art?

SAVE THEM STARVATION AND DEATH

Syt. Nayan H. Pandia has addressed a helpful letter to the press about the forthcoming Congress Swadeshi Exhibition. His letter is not the usual press "message" or advise from the "eminent." It is not half so worthless. He says:

"A demand for Swadeshi having been created, the next step is to provide a supply. Obviously the first attention should be given to those small industries, arts and crafts which are in their last gasp owing to economic neglect, so as to save them from death. Next in order, attention has to be turned to those industries which are dead, but as to which the genius (which was responsible for conducting those industries in the past), still survives among the people. Starvation of the spirit is more common than it used to be, far more common than it ought to be."

NEW IDEAS FOR CONGRESS SWADESHI EXHIBITION

"One and all will wish Godspeed to the Swadeshi Exhibition Committee, which is to put Mahatmaji's orientation of Swadeshi into practice. It is hoped that, in addition to Khadi, attention will be given to inviting and encouraging new ideas in, e.g., hardware, leather goods, glassware, toys, potteries, furniture, household and office equipments, fittings, stationary, Divali cards and literature, handicrafts, Indian sports goods, safety cutlery, artistic decorations, grass articles, puff, biscuits, etc., and putting them in concrete shape, and to drawing out amateur talent."

ART ENTERS DELHI SCHOOL

"A series of fresco paintings will be shortly executed in the recently erected Hall of Religion at the Modern High School, New Delhi. The walls of the Hall will be decorated with paintings after the famous Italian fresco style.

Mural paintings on the walls following the Italian "Frescobuono" technique are also under contemplation. This venture will be entirely a new and unique one. The fresco and mural paintings will be designed by Mr. Sukumar Bose, a well-known young artist, who is at present on the staff at of the Modern High School. The young art enthusiast graduated from the Government School of Art, Lucknow. Art thus enters the Delhi School. When will art enter the Schools in other provinces?

"BEETHOVEN"

The Master Musician whose tragic devotion to music is an art epic of all times.

"TOLSTOY

By N. Aronson.

AFGHAN EXHIBITION

To Be Opened Next Month

The continually increasing trade of Afghanistan has given reason to the Royal Afghan Government to suggest an Afghan Exhibition which is to take place in August this year. The Afghan National Bank to which the protection and organisation of this first Afghan Exhibition has issued the following statement.

(1) For all goods which are imported to be shown in the Afghan Exhibition the Bank pays the freight from Peshawar to Kabul, and in case the goods are re-exported after the Exhibition, the Bank also pays the return freight from Kabul to Peshawar.

(2) Insurance against theft and loss in the Afghan territory is to be born by the Afghan National Bank, however no guarantee will be given against the damage and fire-risk.

(3) If out of the imported goods 50 pieces, 50 pairs, 50 units are sold no duty to be paid. The same exemption from duty exists for goods which are sold according to weight, 20 kilogramms for cloth and linen, etc. Exemption from duty will be given to 100 meters. All goods which are sold above these limits are subject to Afghan Customs Duty. Goods which remain unsold can be re-exported without any duty.

(4) The stand in the Exhibition will be given free of all charges.

(5) Interpreters and other auxiliary persons will be available, further the Bank declares readiness to negotiate with interested circles in order to promote the chances of sales of manufactures and merchants who participate in the Exhibition.

(6) Applications for the participations in the Exhibitions have to come to our hands up to 15th June (Karachi office 1st June) along with the applicant's name, the name of the Exhibitor, quantity and the kind of the goods should be indicated.

(7) All interested industrial circles, manufacturers, etc., are invited to participate in the first Afghan Exhibition, especially those manufacturers whose line of production complies with the requirements of Afghanistan peoples, for suggestion we quote as under:—

Woollen cloth (off all kinds and quality), Silk stuffs, Cotton cloth, Hosiery, Sports Outfit, Stationery, Office material, Hardware, Glassware, Crockery, Paints, Colours, Leather goods, Household articles, Bicycles, Watches, Sewing machines, Hand operated machines and other suitable lines.

FOREIGN ART EXHIBITIONS IN MOSCOW

(From Our Correspondent)

MOSCOW, June 11.

1. EXHIBITION OF CHINESE PAINTINGS

There was opened on May 7th in the halls of the State Historical Museum an Exhibition of Chinese paintings organized by VOKS. The opening of the Exhibition was attended by the Chinese charge d'affaires M. Uan-Ju, by the entire staff of the Chinese Mission by the President of VOKS, Arosev, by leading workers of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs and VOKS, by Soviet artists, art critics, and so on.

In the Exhibition are displayed specimens of both old and contemporary Chinese paintings, offering a comprehensive picture of the character of Chinese art from ancient times down to the present.

There are 300 exhibits in all. Included among them are pictures painted in the 2nd century B.C. Particularly interesting are the pictures of the young Chinese painter, Prof. Ju-Peon, the organiser of the Exhibition "4th Century Sonet", etc.

The Exhibition has met with great popular success. During 10 days the Exhibition has been visited by upwards of 6,000 people.

2. EXHIBITION OF CONTEMPORARY LATVIAN ART

There was opened on May 14th in the halls of Vsekokhudoshnik (the All-Union Association of Artists) an Exhibition of contemporary Latvian art organized by VOKS. The opening of the Exhibition was attended by the Latvian Envoy, M. Bilmanis, by members of he corps diplomatique, by Ass. Commissar for Education, Epstein, by Ass. Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Stomonyakov, by the President of VOKS, Arosev, by artists, art critics, etc.

The Exhibition includes 140 paintings, 11 sculptures, and 37 engravings and water-colours, the work of contemporary Latvian artists.

Represented by their works in this Exhibition are the painters: Skulme, Swempsa, Purwits, Kazak, Warslowan, and others, the sculptors: Dzenis, M. Skulme and others, and the engravers: Witberg, Puzyrewaki and others.

The Exhibition is of great artistic interest and has met with considerable success.

3. INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF CHILDREN'S DRAWINGS.

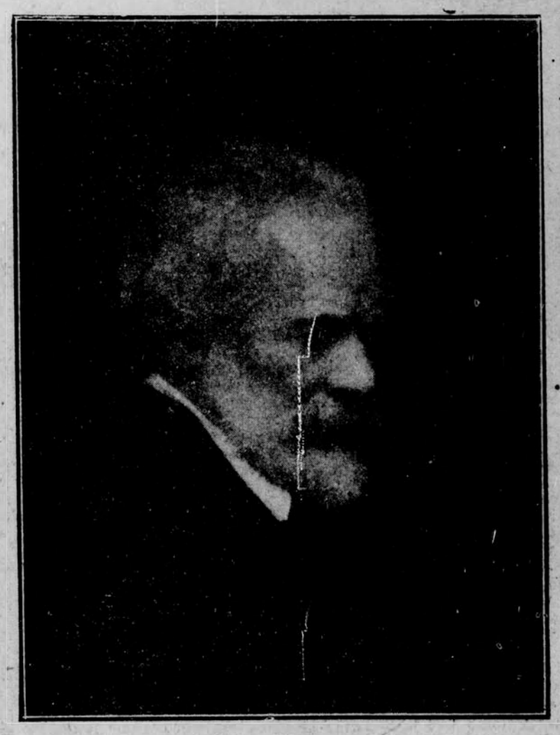
Huge success is enjoyed by the International Exhibition of Children's Creation organized jointly by VOKS and the Central House of Art Education for Children in Moscow.

In the Exhibition are displayed 1,557 drawings by children of 5 to 14 years of age.

The Exhibition comprises 3 main departments: (1) U.S.S.R., (2) Other countries, in which 14 countries are represented (U.S.A., France, Turkey, Poland, England,

(Continued on page 8.)

THE CELEBRATED FRENCH SCULPTOR.



N. Aronson

N. Aronson

The French Sculptor's Interpretation

(By KANAIYALAL VAKIL).

N. Aronson, the famous French sculptor, is sensitive, sensitive not less to ideas, the passionate feeling and character of his plastic theme or "subject" than to the surface, texture and potentialities of his artistic medium. He is old in years. But he is not, as I found him in his Paris Studio, old in his aspirations. His portraits of Beethoven, Lenin, Tolstoy are not passive transliteration of obvious facts and surface "likeness." They are decisive interpretations. They are deliberate. They have the accent and tone of the artist who experiences in art the ideas, feelings, character he experiences in intimate, first-hand contact with men and affairs.

LENIN.

Such wide apart personalities as Beethoven, Lenin and Tolstoy could only be thought of, visualised and rendered in stone, varying technique and medium only by the artist enriched like the full grown dramatist, with imagination and passionate vigour. Speaking about Lenin he said: "Lenin stands higher than the prophets of the past, because instead of predicting things he achieved them, being a merciless destroyer and a mighty creator." Lenin's head looks ahead. His eyes see, compare, conclude. They see the future. But his chin, the strong neck and the angle of his vast and tilted forehead are resolutely directed to shape the present.

Lenin, as Aronson sees him, is more than human. He is not the prophet who sees only. He is not the iconoclast who destroys only. He is the architect who plans and builds as well.

Thus is Lenin prophet, iconoclast, architect. And, Aronson has offered here the vivid experience of contact with the dynamic personality. Was Lenin's strength mere force, intellectual and physical?

Observe carefully the soft mouth and the lips and the sculptor reveals that the strength was the strength of human feelings, eager to serve and redeem.

Lenin

PROPHET, INCONOCLAST AND ARCHITECT

By N. Aronson *Paris.*

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Pa, what's a sinking fund?"

"A place, my son, where they hide the profits from the stockholders."

* * * *

Farmer—If things get too bad we can eat our forest preserves.

City Boy—You's nothing on us; we can eat our traffic jams.

* * * *

Man—"Do you girls really like conceited men better than the other kind?"

Girls (simultaneously)—"What other kind?"

* * * *

Woman—"Does your husband kick about the meals?"

Other Bridge Player (smiling)—"No, what he kicks about is having to get them."

* * * *

"Did you ever do any public speaking?" asked the man in the largest rocker.

"Well," replied the chap on the three-legged stool, "I proposed to a girl in the country over a party line."

* * * *

Henpeck (who has just overheard his wife scolding the maid)—"You and I both seem to be in the same unfortunate position, Mary."

Maid—"Not likely! I'm giving her a week's notice to-morrow."

* * * *

My husband wired me from Paris on my birthday asking whether he should buy me a Rembrandt or a Titian. Now, which would you have?"

"Well, as far as that goes, most of those French cars are very good."

* * * *

Waiter—"Would you mind settling your bill sir? We're closing now."

Irate Patron—"But, hang it all, I haven't been served yet."

"Well, in that case, there'll only be the cover charge."

* * * *

Henry and Sylvia were out driving. Henry had one arm around Sylvia, when the car hit a bump and skidded.

"Oh, Henry," gasped Sylvia, "use two hands."

"Can't," gasped Henry grimly, I "got to drive with one!"

* * * *

As a teacher I have heard many funny things said by children, but this is the best.

"What is cowhide chiefly used for?" I said to my class one day.

A boy raised his hand.

"I know sir," he said brightly.

"Tell the class," I encouraged him.

"To keep the cow together, sir," was the reply.

She—And you won't be one of those husbands who raise objections every time their wives want anything?

He—Certainly not, darling. I'll let you want anything you like.

* * * *

Businessman (who had got on in life)—"Yes, when I first came to New York I had only a dollar in my pocket with which to make a start."

Interviewer—"How did you invest that dollar?"

Businessman—"Used it to pay for a telegram home for more money."

* * * *

"Mother, isn't dinner ready yet?" asked Bobbie.

"No, dear, it's much too early," responded the mother.

"Isn't the clock slow?" asked Bobbie.

"No, dear," replied his mother.

"Well, I guess my stomach must be fast then," added the child.

* * * *

In a Connecticut graveyard are five tombstones which attract much attention. On one is the inscription, "My first wife:" on another, "My second wife," on another, "My third wife," on another "My fourth wife;" and on the fifth, which stands in the centre of the first four, is the comprehensive inscription, "Our Husband."

* * * *

A man called on the editor of a paper and complained that in a previous issue they had published an account of his death. The editor apologised profusely, and the following paragraph appeared in the next issue:

"We regret that the news we printed announcing the sudden death of Colonel Jones is without foundation."

* * * *

A father was censuring his son for staying out late at night. Said he: "When I was your age, my father would not let me stay out after dark."

"Ge, dad, your old man must have been an awful crab," said his son.

"How dare you, sir! I'll have you know that I had a better father than you have."

* * * *

The young man had proposed to the pretty chorus girl and had been accepted. Came the day when he was taken home to see mother, a tough and forbidding-looking person. "So," she said with a ghoulish smile, "You are the young man who is going to become my son-in-law, are you?" The suitor groaned, "Good Heavens. I'd never thought of it in that light before."

A START IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

(Messner in the Rochester "Times-Union")

The old gentleman tumbled over a five-barred gate just in time to save himself from the angry bull. "You brute," he spluttered, shaking his fist at the animal, "and I've been a vegetarian all my life."

* * * *

A teacher was making a strenuous effort to get good attendance in her room. Looking over her class one morning, she saw that all except one were in their places.

"This is fine!" she exclaimed: "all here except Jimmie Jones; and let us hope that it is something serious which keeps him away."

* * * *

Dora was in the middle of her singing lesson when her mother arrived on the scene. After listening for some time the latter broke in:

"Ah—er—how is my daughter getting on? Do you think she will make a good singer?

The music teacher seemed at a loss for words.

"Well, madam," he said at last, "it's rather difficult to say."

"But you must know by now if she possesses some of the qualifications."

"Well, she's got a mouth."

A family moved from the city to the suburbs and were told they ought to get a watchdog to guard the premises at night. So they bought the largest dog that was for sale in the kennels of a nearby dealer.

Shortly afterwards the house was entered by burglars, who made a good haul while the dog slept. The householder went to the dealer and told him about it.

"Well, what you need now," said the dealer, "is a little dog to wake up the big dog."

* * * *

A man was driving a big car at fast speed along a wide road when a very small car appeared alongside as if trying to pass him. The driver of the big car was peeved. He wouldn't let a small car pass him, not even a new one. He went faster still—sixty—sixty-five miles an hour—but still the small car kept beside him.

Suddenly the driver of the small car opened his window and shouted:

"Do you know anything about these cars?"

"Why?" asked the other driver.

"I can't shift the thing into top gear," was the reply.

Nasty Nationalities

How Unpleasant Phrases Like Dutch Courage, French Leave & Irishman's Dinner Have Originated

We have all heard nationalities used offensively in such phrases as 'Dutch courage, French leave,' and 'young Turk' and felt that it must be a crime to be a foreigner; not so many have noticed that 'English, Scotch Welsh,' and 'Irish are also so used.

There were reasons, of course! For every word and every usage of words there is a reason—if only one can find it, writes Mr. Eric Partridge in "John O' London's Weekly." Let us take in turn the ten "national insults" just mentioned as typical of all such epithets, for 'Swiss, Russian, Italian, Portuguese,' and others not dealt with here are also used in the same insulting manner. 'Greek' designated a cunning person, a cheat, a card-sharper, as early as 1528, the great Oxford English Dictionary's example being, "In carde playinge he is a goods greke." In these senses, 'Greek, though nowadays rare, was much used during the next three centuries.

TURK'S BAD REPUTATION.

'Turk' (the name arose during the Third Crusade) became "offensive" about the same time as 'Greek': the first written record of the former follows that of the latter within a decade. In a ballad of 1536 'Turks' signifies cruel men, tyrants, savages, and some thirty years later the word did duty for a human figure on which to practise shooting; at the end of the sixteenth century it became a bugbear with which foolish nurses frightened children; towards the end of the next century 'Turk'—as we learn from B. E.'s dictionary of "thieves' slang"—described "any cruel hard-hearted man," a usage recorded by Captain Francis Grose, wit, porter-drinker, and antiquary, in his Rabelaisian "Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue" (1785), and prevalent until the present day. Late in the nineteenth century 'young Turk' became popular to designate a mischievous child; in 1904 a certain magistrate said to a very youthful offender: "You are a young Turk, and a bad Turk, too; I think I ought to send you to a reformatory school."

DON KEY.

The rivalry with Spain that became acute in the reign of Elizabeth soon had a result in language: in 1584 we note 'Spanish' used unfavourably in the phrase 'Spanish practice,' deceitful or treacherous action. A survival was 'Spanish coin" which in eighteenth-century slang denoted "fair words, and compliments," as we learn from Captain Grose, who records also the colloquial 'Spanish trumpet,' "an ass when braying," this being a good pun: an ass is a donkey, 'don,' a Spanish title; hence, 'Don Key.' A still later survival is the nineteenth-century sailors' 'Spanish navigator,' which Frank C. Bowen, in his valuable and interesting little book, "Sea Slang," defines as "a term usually used in American ships for a foolish seaman whose only asset is his strength."

DUTCH COURAGE.

Sailors likewise use 'Dutch' in many unpleasant ways, a malpractice due to the tremendous trade rivalry between Holland and England in the seventeenth century, a rivalry that, though lessening, has continued. From the delightful Mr. Bowen I quote the following terms, used in the nineteenth century, but—some of them at least—originating in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries: 'The Dutch Brig, "cells on board ship or in the naval prisons"; 'Dutch reckoning, "a faulty reckoning of position or distance run"; 'Dutchman's anchor,' "anything left at home, from the Dutch skipper who explained after the wreck that he had a very good anchor but had left it at home"; 'Dutchman's breeches' (very wide and full), "a small patch of blue sky".

Two other phrases call for mention: 'The Dutch have taken Holland,' an earlier form a 'Queen Anne is dead'; and 'Dutch courage,' or courage excited by drink, to which in 1665 the poet Waller alludes in the couplet:—

"The Dutch their wine and all their brandy lose,
Disarmed of that by which their courage grows."

FRENCH LEAVE.

'French' became 'offensive' towards the end of the sixteenth century (Ben Jonson in 1597 using 'Frenchified' contemptuously), but not at all general until near the end of the seventeenth, for the grandeur of Louis XIV, 'le Roi-Soleil,' stank in the nostrils of all good Englishmen; the chief eighteenth-century national offensive epithet was therefore 'French,' which remained so until late in the nineteenth century. As examples we may cite the following nineteenth-century terms: 'French pigeon,' a pheasant shot by mistake in the partridge season; 'French prints,' indecent pictures—this we owe to Thackeray. In many British dialects, 'French still means new or foreign, 'Frenchy, a foreigner; and in old East

(Continued in Col. 3, & 4).

(Continued from Col 7).

Anglia 'French' signified very bad, or in great trouble. 'To take French leave' is not altogether "offensive," for, recorded first in Smollett, it refers to the eighteenth-century custom of departing from a reception or an at-home without bidding good-bye to one's host or hostess; the French, by the way, have given us tit for tat by applying 'filer a l'anglaise' (to go off in the English fashion) to an unheralded departure.

GERMAN MEASLES.

'German' was little used unpleasantly before the Great War. Early examples, however, are 'German Duck,' which Captain Grose defines as "half a sheep's head boiled with onions," a name given—probably—because this was a favourite dish of the German bakers in London; the plural has, in Yorkshire, long meant bugs, especially bed-bugs. 'German' is also applied to things not genuine, as 'German measles,' dating from just after the Franco-German War, and 'German silver.' The War made 'German' a very unpopular word; in 1915 an indignant defendant in the Middlesex Police Court excused himself by saying that "he called me a German and other filthy names." Sometimes 'Hun' and Hunish' were used instead. That folly, however, died out some five years ago.

ENGLISH BURGANDY.

Now we come to Great Britain and Ireland. 'English' is the rarest of all the "nasty nationalities" considered in this article: it is used in only two connections: 'English burgandy,' which, meaning porter, is recorded by Grose in 1785, while seventy years later it bore the same meaning in the United States, where it has degenerated into thieves' slang: and 'English Malady or English Melancholy' (that typically English complaint, the "spleen"), these terms being seldom employed later than the year 1800.

WHAT IS A WELSHER?

'Welsh,' with its earlier form, 'Welch,' so much more prolific that I can give only a few instances here. 'Welsher,' a betting sharper, and 'welsh,' to swindle out of money laid as a bet, are comparatively modern, there being no record of either before 1857, when the "Morning Chronicle" spoke of a man who "got his living by 'welching' and taking in the 'flats'" ('flats,' the opposite to '. harps, sharpers,' is a musical pun that has become part and parcel of colloquial English). It is not absolutely certain that 'to welsh' and welsher' are connected with Wales, but probability is all for the connection. The very old nursery rhyme. "Taffy was a Welshman, Taffy was a thief," may be responsible.

SCOTCH CHOCOLATE.

The inimitable Grose is informative on 'Scotch' ('Scottish,' by the way, is more literary). He cites 'Scotch bait,' "a halt and a resting on a stick, as practised by pedlars"; 'Scotch chocolate,' "brimstone and milk"; 'Scotch mist,' "a sober soaking rain: a Scotch mist will wet an Englishman to the skin": and 'Scotch fiddle,' already noticed. Several other phrases—there are many!—that call for mention are 'Scotch casement,' the pillory; 'Scotch coffee,' hot water flavoured with burnt biscuit; 'Scotch greys,' lice; 'Scotch pride,' a capture made by mistake; 'answer Scotch fashion,' to reply to one question with another, a conversational method with New Testament authority.

IRISHMAN'S DINNER.

And last, but very far from least, is 'Irish.' Both 'Irish' itself and the colloquial 'Paddy' are used for anger; but 'to get up one's Dutch' likewise means to become angry, as, in America, does 'get one's Indian up.' In America, where almost every policeman and many politicians are Irish, the notice 'No Irish need apply' hints "You're not wanted here." Remembering such phrases as "talk double Dutch" and "that's Greek 'or' Welsh to me," we come with interest on 'You're Irish,' you're talking gibberish. 'Irish' has been a derogatory term since about 1650, though a certain type of beggar was called 'Irish toyle' ninety years earlier. Grose in 1785 records 'Irish beauty, "a woman with two black eyes"; 'Irish evidence, "a false witness"; 'the Irish arms,' thick legs; 'Irish apricots,' potatoes. Before closing the offensive, we may note that Irishman's dinner' is a fast, 'Irishman's hurricane' a dead calm, 'Irishman's harvest' the orange season, and 'Irishman's fire' one that burns only at the top.

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WHERE WOMEN RULE

And Men Are 'Effeminate'

An administrative air patrol flying over an unmapped region of New Guinea, has just reported the existence of a new country and people in the far inertion.

And down at Upper Norwood, lives the man who knows all about this country and its population twenty years ago. He is Mr. T. R. Busby, and here is his tory of the place he calls "Paradise," says "The People."

"I was trekking through New Guinea, after a spell of mining in Australia, seeking for a lucky streak which I had been told existed in the neighbourhood of "Mount Hagen," Mr. Busby said. "And it was while I was trying to find a camping place that I came across a party of women, every one of them tall and beautifully proportioned.

FRIENDLY

"They backed away from me in fright when I appeared in their midst, but after a little while I succeeded in reassuring them, and they became friendly.

"When I had been a few weeks in the country, I found that it was one of the most ideally managed and peaceful places you could imagine.

"Where and how these people got their ideas of life, I cannot say. But they know how to 'live.'

"Women rule in Paradise.' There is a Queen, who is chosen solely on account of her physical fitness and her good looks. And her word is absolute law.

"But the men are decidedly inferior physically to the women—though judged by our standards, even they are decidedly hefty.

"They are, however, rather effeminate—they do all the household work, while the women work on the land.

"Crime is unknown, and this is because the laws are so wisely framed by the women rulers, and the conditions are so idyllic.

"Occasionally, when I was there, I heard of people who had offended in small things. In one case, I remember, a man was sentenced to be whipped by two of the strongest women—and he submitted to his punishment.

"I am surprised that the existence of this country has not been really discovered until now. I have known one or two men out in the mining districts of Australia who have also been there.

WANTS TO RETURN

"How I wish I could go back there with the missionaries who are travelling out from England! They will have a very happy time! But their task will not be easy, for the people of 'Parad se' cling obstinately to their old beliefs.

"I felt Paradise because I felt that my welcome was wearing out. I could not stay on indefinitely, accepting the hospitality of these delightful folks.

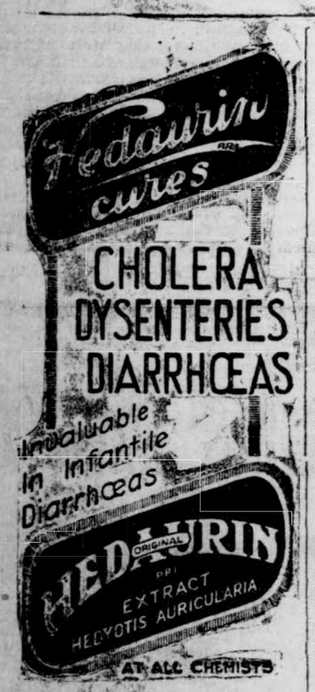
"And I had not been long on the trail again when I longed to be back there. For I never found the lucky streak. I was searching for, and I nearly lost my life in the hunt for it.

"Just before you came along, a man walked up to me and said: 'I'm in Paradise, Busby. I've backed Windsor Lad in the Derby'!.....

"Well, that be 'his' idea of Paradise. I've told you what mine is.....'"

According to the air patrol's report, the tribes in "Paradise" live in well-built houses not unlike those of Western countries.

Their civilisation is as nearly perfect as it can be, and the 200,000 people who make up the tribes are stated to be extraordinarily good-looking and progressive in their ways.



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POETRY OF MOTION

(Continued from page 9.)

miles an hour was first achieved. Long ago, however, Milton assured us in "Paradise Lost" (Book 4) that

"Thither came Uriel gliding through the even
On a Sunbeam, swift as a shooting star".

though with rare ingenuity he squeezed in a tacit acknowledgment of the merits of two other types that were to become equally famous. Then on the authority of "Hymns Ancient and Modern" we have a vivid provision of

"Sunbeams scorching all the day;"

and some idea of happy ownership. Again the precognition of Milton, is foretold in "Il Penseroso" (line 8) by that apt simile:—

"As the gay Motes that people the Sunbeams."

Indeed, no phase of humanity seems to have been overlooked. Tennyson actually visualised in the advent of the motorcar a palliative for domestic friction and a means to reconcile diametrically opposed temperaments, with, of course, the usual reservation:—

"This Fiat somewhat soothed himself and wife."

LOVERS' CHOICE

An idyllic inference occurs in Thomas Campbell's ode "To the Evening Star," in which that inspired poet refers to the

"Star of love's soft interviews,"

while some of the ultimate results of scientific research were foreshadowed even by the solitary William Cowper, who in his "Conversation" (lines 13 and 14) alludes to the possibilities of

"Sorting puzzling, with a deal of glee,
Those seeds of science called his A B. C."

In the matter of motoring prophecies, Andrew Lang was no exception to the rule, except, perhaps, that in his "Ballade of Neglected Merit" he selected a contradictory title, for in that otherwise delightful poem he confesses

"I abstain like the ancients from Beans,"

a statement from which it would appear that this astute scholar had unearthed an early reference to chariots of this name. Perhaps, despite the deterrent of the road toll, Andrew Lang preferred to walk, as did one of Edmund Spenser's famous characters, of whom the sixteenth-century poet related in "The Faerie Queene":—

"Who for the proofe of his great puissance,
Out of his Albion did on dry-foot pas
Into old Gall."

It is, of course, possible that the vehicle was a motor bus and that the man merely alighted at the stopping-place nearest his home.

BIASED CRITICISM

I doubt, however, if any satisfactory arguments can be advanced to explain two anomalous references to a certain car which, in its day, earned a good reputation. Gilbert White, the naturalist, is responsible for one in his "Selborne Letters" (No. XXI), wherein he quite unfairly declares that

"Swifts are no songsters, and have only one harsh screaming note."

The other, an equally gross misstatement, revives the controversy as to the authenticity of portions of the Bible: I refer to "Ecclesiastes" IX.II:—

"The race is not to the Swift."

In the past the race has, in fact, often been won by cars from the Swift factory.

One might fittingly close this anthology with a reference to the indiscriminate use of hooters, Even the warriors of the Border were conceived as being driven to distraction by this deplorable practice. It is not, however, to Sir Walter Scott, but to Wordsworth, that we are indebted for such historical imagery. According to "The Borderers" (Act II, scene 3), feeling ran high and stern measures were threatened, due warning being given that they

"Would drive those Scottish Rovers to their dens
If once they blew a horn this side the Tweed."

Still another reference haunts the mind, if only by reason of its wistful regard of potentialities. I allude to the story of "Young Lochinvar," who stopped neither for brake nor for stone, and

"Swam the Esk river where Ford there was none".—Harry J. French in "The Magazine."

FOLK-SONGS

(Continued from page 9.)

songs that have come to us across the Atlantic for a long time have insisted on the American's love for his mother. One day in the American calendar is officially put aside for her, but all the other days in the American year seem to be saturated in the lady. With her ringlets and her knitting-needles, she presides over the films, the magazines, the novels of America more pervasively than Astarte over Syria or Demeter over Sicilly. All this matrophily (you can call it philomatry, if you like) seemed to me to achieve its "Wachtam Rhein," its "Tipperary," its ultimate anthem, in the song about the roses round the door making me love mother more.

I could not quite see the causative relation between the two phenomena, but the song imposed the absolute conviction upon me that when I went to America there would not be a mortician's or realtor's office all the way between Massachusetts and Texas where roses were not either growing or being hastily planted round the door. And then I landed in New York some little time ago, and some nice people met me, and there was a little excitement. That is why I cannot remember which building they first pointed out to me, and whether it was an insurance building or a newspaper building, or what it was. But I remember the pang of disappointment that pierced me when the car was held up at the front door of that noble edifice and there were not any roses round it.

"Where, where," I cried in dismay, 'are the roses round that door?" And there were no roses round the door of the "Tribune" Building in Chicago or Mr. Ford's factory in Detroit. Always from city to city I looked with eager and melancholy eyes for mother-love and the noses symbolic of it. I found no roses anywhere.

It was very disheartening. It seems probable that a newer American passion was begining to oust the old one. I mean the passion of the male parent to say it with songs; to tell the world how much he loves his male offspring, his sonny boy. I am hoping to meet a certain Mr. Al Johnson this year, the original golden papa of the sonny boys. I will consult him on the matter and issue a report duly.

Oberammergau And Its Players

FROM BABYHOOD TO OLD AGE THE SIMPLE PEASANTS OF THIS REMOTE BAVARIAN VILLAGE ARE ALWAYS EITHER PREPARING FOR THEIR HISTORIC PASSION PLAY OR LOOKING BACK UPON IT WITH PROUD PLEASURE

Three centuries ago a cruel invader made his way into the quiet recesses of the Bavarian Alps. There was no noise of cannon or tramp of horses' feet. Of such enemies the bold peasants in their mountain strongholds would have had little fear, and the Thirty Years' War, which was being fiercely contested in other parts of Germany, had disturbed them little until it brought in its wake another and greater evil—the dreaded Plague, writes Mr. C. A. MacEoin in "Irish Press."

Then there was consternation even in the remote village of Oberammergau. The villagers determined to use all means to keep the foe at bay and guards were set to prevent anyone from entering village.

Three of the Villagers of Oberammergau who take part in the famous Passion Play.

In those days communities were self-supporting to a great extent, and Oberammergau was content to live without any communication with the outer world until such time as things might improve. The guards were active and vigilant: but at last they were outwitted, not indeed by a stranger but by a native of the town who had devoted his life to nursing the plague-stricken in a neighbouring village and now, sick unto death, longed to see once more his wife and children. Unseen he entered: unseen the spectre accompanied him.

THE CALAMITY.

The people of Oberammergau had done what they could; nothing was now possible but to bury as quickly as possible the blackened corpses. The first victim died in the Autumn of 1632; by the July of the following year more than half the town had succumbed to the ravages of the plague. Yet the survivors did not despair. They met in Council and from the Council House went to the Church where, after Mass, they bound themselves by a solomn vow to celebrate every tenth year the Passion in a special drama. And from this moment, the village chronicles bear witness "no one died of the plague in Oberammergau."

The village has been faithful to the vows of its forefathers. The starvation was such in 1920 that they were forced to postpone the performance, but they were able to hold their celebration two years later. The Play was held as usual in 1930 in a reconstructed open-air theatre which holds 5,300 spectators, and which was thronged by continuous crowds from all the countries of the world during the three months of the performances. In all more than 300,000 witnessed the Passion Play in 1930.

Still it would be altogether unfair to the people of Oberammergau to say the Passion Play is something they perform in memory of their fathers' vow every ten years. It is much more. It is the centre of their lives. They grow up in it, live for it, colour their characters by it.

From babyhood to old age they are always preparing for the Passion Play or looking back with proud pleasure upon it. They are not merely content to preserve it in the form in which it was originally written. It is their ideal to improve, to improve continueally, while always retaining the essential simplicity and dignity of the old Mystery Play. Costumes of most beautiful texture and colour are designed, professors of elocution and music are employed to enable them to put their best in every word, and note and gesture. The text and music are also under continual revision, and this year a new prologue has been composed by Leo Weismonted.

PLAYERS' TERRIBLE EARNESTNESS.

At the same time there is something more than a theatrically perfect representation of the Scenes of the Passion. The players are not mere players. They are men fulfilling a solemn debt; they believe the vow of their fore-fathers saved their village and they are grateful. They act the Life and Death of Jesus with a terrible earnestness. There is the Christ, grace and patience and sweet condescension. His Face is unperturbed by the joyous Hosannas; it is still unmoved when the women shake their clenched fists in His Face, and when the guard gathers round to mock and revile.

There is the Mother, calm and sweet-faced. What a moment when the procession to Calvary sweeps out from a side street and she is there! "My Son." She is thrown fiercely aside and the procession continues on its way.

Peter, ardent and reckless, denying and swearing with all the vigour of his character. He looks into those imperturbable eyes. What a moment as he leaves the fire in shame and remorse and walks into the night, full of tears! And Judas. "There is nothing more to be got from 'him'; what will you give me?" The crafty look of pleasure that enters the miser's eye when he sees Jesus in the hands of the soldiers and knows his bargain is completed. Then the realisation that he had paid too dear for his thirty pieces, the dreadful struggle of soul that ended on the tree on the inner stage.

These and a hundred others who could not be adequately described in a whole book. The action of the Play occupies an entire day, from eight to twelve in the morning and from two to five in the afternoon. Each section of the Passion is introduced by a Prologue and Chorus after the manner of the Greek Tragedies. The Orchestra, which is hidden, plays solemn Passion Music. Appropriate tableaux portray scenes connected with the Passion in the Old Testament, such as that of the selling of Joseph into captivity by his brothers. So graceful and motionless are the figures that the whole might be carved in coloured marble against the green background of the hills.

Even the crowd of spectators is something more than an ordinary crowd of playgoers. It is impossible not to enter more deeply into the enthusiastic beliefs of the actors. What a silence at the tragic moments when even hearts trained to hardness in war and the tragedies of life beat against the breast or again fall away until they seem to stop. The Passion Play fills our hearts with gratitude to the people of Oberammergau for their deep piety and noble religious art.

ALEXANDER GREGORIVITCH CHERVIAKOV

(Continued from page 9.)

himself to a great extent in literature and other points of interest, through books, but accomplished much in bringing literacy to the children and adults of the village. On his rest days he taught the children in the Sunday School.

WAR—AND REVOLUTION.

The normal course of Cherviakov's life was broken by the coming of the World War. In 1915 he was conscripted, but not sent to the front immediately as an ordinary soldier. Being an educated person he was sent to a military school, where he was trained as a sub-lieutenant.

While a teacher in Bilno, Cherviakov showed much interest in its socio-political life. He was an active member in many organizations, particularly in one called "Knowledge," a society which had as its aim the strengthening and popularizing of socialist ideas among the citizens of Russia.

With such a background he entered the army as a sub-lieutenant, and began to organze the soldiers into revolutionary groups. The soldiers enthusiastically responded to his efforts. So encouraged, he spread the circle of his activities. He felt that something great was in store for Russia, that something important was soon to occur, and he was preparing himself for the day.

Cherviakov knew of the existence of strong Bolshevik organisations in Petrograd and was looking for some way of getting to this city to establish connections with them. He schemed successfully and obtained a commission from his chief to go to Petrograd to visit a Machine-Gun School, after which he was to return to the front lines.

APPOINTED COMMISSAR.

He arrived in Petrograd on February 28th, 1917, the first day of the February Revolution. He remained in Petrograd, established connexions with the Bolsheviks and began to take active part in revolutionary work, immediately joining the Communist Party.

He utilized his privileged position as army man to carry on Communist propaganda and organizational work among the discontented soldiers. He was successful in organizing the White Russian Nationalists to join and support the Bolsheviks in their fight against Czarism. This achieved, Cherviakov was commissioned to organize Social Democratic groups among the workers of the Putilov's munition plant in Petrograd. This piece of work successfully completed, he was appointed member of a committee whose task it was to win over and organize a large group of White Russian refugees gathered in Petrograd. After he completed this piece of important work, Cherviakov was made Commissar of White Russian Affairs in the government of the R.S.F.S.R.

Soon followed the period of Intervention and White Russia fell into the hands of enemies. Cherviakov was appointed Commander of a Division and sent toward Minsk, but his train met with a collision on the way from Petrograd and Cherviakov, severely injured, was released from this last assignment.

In the Autumn of 1918, recovered from the wounds received from the railroad-crash, Cherviakov was appointed head of the Cultural and Educational Bureau of the Red Army, at the same time acting as a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party dealing with White Russian Affairs.

WHITE RUSSIA EMANCIPATED.

Through the united efforts of the Red Army and the local revolutionary organizations, White Russia was cleared of the enemy forces. In 1919 Cherviakov, then a member of the Provisional Government of White Russia, signed the manifesto declaring White Russia an independent Republic of the Soviet Union and establishing the Soviet regime throughout White Russia. He, Cherviakov, was appointed Commissar of Education of the White Russian S.S.R.

Later in 1919, however, Poland opened a sudden attack on Russia and occupied the Ukraine and White Russia with its capital, Minsk. All the Commissars took refuge in neighbouring areas. Cherviakov escaped from Minsk to Smolensk, where he began to work anew for the emancipation of his country from the interventionists. He joined the 16th Army of the Reds and was then transferred to the staff on the Western front.

The Bolsheviks showed extraordinary military skill, and courage. They quickly organized numerous Red detachments and advanced on the invaders in 1920. In a short time they forced Poland out of the Ukraine and White Russia.

Once more the problem of organizing the Soviet Government in White Russia presented itself to the Red Army. As was the custom in such cases a "Revkom" (Revolutionary Committee) was organized with Cherviakov at its head. The duties of the Revkom were to keep peace and order in the rear of the army and re-establish the system of the Soviets in the newly returned territory.

ELECTED PRESIDENT.

In 1920, after the Soviet regime was re-established in White Russia, Cherviakov was appointed Chairman of the Central Executive Committee and Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of White Russia, which posts he occupied till 1924. In 1923, he was promoted to the office of presidency, becoming one of the seven Presidents of the Soviet Union. In 1924, at the 6th extraordinary Congress of Soviets of White Russia S.S.R. called to unite all the White Russian territories into one unit, the two posts, that of TSIK (Central Executive Committee) and of the SOVNARKOM were separated. Cherviakov remained at the head of the former. This position he still holds.

President Cherviakov is well known in Poland and the neighbouring Baltic States as well as in the White Russian Republic. Well acquainted with the system of education, he has been doing his best, during the entire period of his presidency, to ensure the educational and literary progress of his people. Owing to his tireless efforts, White Russia, once a backward part of Russia, to-day has developed into a fairly advanced section of the Soviet Union. White Russian art and theatres have aroused much admiration in the artistic circles of Russia.

"THE PEACE-MAKER."

In personal life President Cherviakov is as plain and simple as a village teacher. He is ready to receive anyone—listen to any complaints. His chancellery is no less crowded than that of Kalinin or Petrovsky. He sits and listens long and patiently to his visitors in his office where he is assisted by a number of secretaries.

Because of his mildness and kind-heartedness, he is generally known as "President, The Peace-maker." If you find two people quarrelling in the streets of Minsk, now a rarity, and in the way of a joke say to them that Cherviakov will have to be called in to make peace, they will, to your great surprise, smile and put off quarrelling, patting each other on the back instead.

Before the revolution, the region of White Russia populated with many minor nationalities was a centre of discord. The Russians persecuted the Jews, the White Russians fought the Poles. The Soviet regime giving them all equal rights straightened out the communal troubles. The Russians are no longer distinguished as the superiors, nor the Jews as outcasts of an inferior race.

President Cherviakov knows how to keep up the feeling of fraternity among his people. He is popular and loved equally by all the nationalities inhabiting the territory of the White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic of which he has been President since its foundation.

WHY SUFFER FROM COUGH & COLDS

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AVAILABLE AT CHEMISTS.

World Of Science

Atoms Photographed

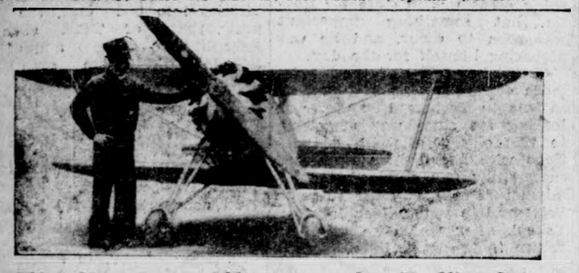
Noted American Physicist Succeeds In Getting First Pictures Of Fundamental Units Of Matter

Fantastic in design as any motion picture creation, a 1,300,000-volt electrical generator is wrecking atoms of matter for scientists of the Carnegie Institution at Washington, D C. Whirling, endless belts of silk pile up electric charges within a hollow six-foot chamber of aluminum atop this machine.

By applying the tremendous voltage to a vertical vacuum tube of curious multi-sectional design, the experimenters have succeeded in smashing atoms of the elements lithium and boron. Transmutation of one element into another, and the harnessing of the energy believed to lie within the atom, are seen as possible results of such tests which soon will be aided by a 10,000,000-volt generator recently completed by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "Photographs" of atoms rerently produced by Prof. Arthur Compton, noted physicist, meanwhile give scientists and laymen their first concrete picture of what these fundamental units of matter look like.

No man can ever hope to view an atom directly, since its size is far smaller than even the smallest wave length of visible light; but its size and shape may be deduced from the pattern or shadow produced on a photographic plate when X-rays pass through an aggregate of atoms. From such X-rays shadows, Prof. Compton mathematically reconstructed models of the atoms of helium, neon, and argon and rotated these before a real lens camera. The resulting pictures show the atoms as white, fuzzy balls. Despite the circuitous process by which they were made, the views are considered legitimate pictures of the atom's exterior, magnified about 200,000,000 times.—Popular Science.

First photographs to show argon and neon atoms. The atoms are magnified about 200,000,000 times.



This midget plane, weighing 400 pounds, with fifteen-foot wing spread, has top speed of more than 120 miles an hour.

RADIO CLOCK TELLS TIME ALL OVER WORLD

Supplanting the use of complicated time charts, a new clock dial, especially for short-wave radio fans tells the time all over the world at a glance. A rotating disk attached to the hour hand, which shows local time, carries buttons indicating the corresponding hour in each of the world's twenty-four time zones. Lettering on each button designates the zone, the principal countries it includes and whether the time shown is A. M. or P. M. To enable this information to be read at any point on the dial, the buttons are pivoted so they remain upright.

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RUBBER SUBSTITUTES

New Compounds Competing With Natural Product

The more recent chemical literature on the subject leaves no doubt that synthetic rubber is an accomplished commercial fact. Perhaps "synthetic" is too strong a term. To a chemist it implies something which is the exact chemical and physical equivalent of natural rubber. Rubber is so complex a product that it may well be impossible to duplicate it in the factory. Even if duplication were practicable it would be commercially foolish. We want substitutes for rubber, scores of them, each serving a special purpose. It is precisely such substitutes that are now commercially available, although at a price that still seems forbidding. And yet these compounds at Dol. 1 a pound compete with natural rubber that brings much less because they resist most solvents.

If any one supposes that artificial rubber will repeat the story of indigo and that owners of rubber plantations in the Far East are threatened with ruin, the chemist will quickly disabuse him. There will always be uses for plantation and wild rubber if the price is kept down.

The latest, and apparently the most successful of the rubber substitutes, is now used in making the inner ply of the hose by which fuel oil is pumped out of tank wagons and tank steamers. Natural rubber breaks down in contact with turpentine, but this artificial substitute does not, for which reason the makers of spray painting apparatus are beginning to adopt it. Some day raincoats, pneumatic tyres and doormats will be made of something which looks like rubber but which will be what the chemist calls a polymerization product of a chlorobutadiene, by which name the most successful of these products is scientifically known.—"New York Times."

MIDGET PLANE FLIES 120 MILES p. h.

Weighing 400 lbs. Only It Has 15 Ft. Wingspread

Small enough to use a two-car garage as a hangar, and weighing less than a standard motorcycle, a midget airplane, built by V.L. Payne, a former instructor in designing for the Army Air Corps, is said to be capable of flying 120 miles an hour.

The wing-spread is only fifteen feet and the length is eleven and one half feet. The plane weighs 400 pounds and is powered by a nine-cylinder French radial engine developing fifty horse-power. The plane is expected to make a strong appeal to private flyers.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS

A humming-bird has proportionately more brains than a man. Its brain is a twelfth its body weight; a man's is a thirty-fifth.

* * * *

Red doesn't madden a bull because a bull can't see red. Tests have shown the animals are colour-blind, so red looks like black.

* * * *

Hikers and cyclists in England are now protected, after dark, by an ingenious tail light. Worn on the back it consists of a piece of white rubber with a red lens in its center which shines in an auto's headlights.

* * * *

Ultra-short radio waves produced startling results in the laboratory of a New York electrical research engineer, J. Henry Hallberg. Two bulbs were planted in separate pots. One was subjected to high-frequency radio waves from a specially designed apparatus. While the untreated bulb produced a four-inch sprout, the treated plant grew nineteen inches.

* * * *

Photographic identification of fleeing criminals may be obtained with a recently perfected camera, which is attached to a pistol or rifle and worked by the gun's trigger. The lens used can work at an opening of F|3.5, which permits the camera to be used in comparatively poor light and at high speed. The small negatives are sharp enough to be enlarged.

* * * *

An electrically heated scarf for the comfort of open-car drivers on cool evenings has been devised by a Los Angeles, Calif., inventor. An electric heating element is woven into the fabric, and a flexible cord attached to one end of the scarf is plugged into an outlet in the dashboard, and connected with the electrical system of the automobile, exactly as a cigarette lighter is worked.

Dr. K. H. Ogale, lecturer in the Mechanical Engineering Department of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, who had proceeded in 1931 to Munich to do research work at the Technical University there, has returned after taking the degree of D.Sc. (Eng.) and has resumed his duties.

SILVER PURIFIES WATER

"Katadyne" Sterillizer Devised In German Laboratory

It was in 1893, that Nagell, a famous botanist, discovered that water in contact with clean, pure silver or copper kills bacteria. This effect of the little (oligos) on the great, Nagell called "oligodynamic." Within the last few years attempts have been made to commercialize the discovery. Some have been discussed in this department.

The latest developments in the oligodynamic sterilization of water is called the katadyne process. It hails from Germany. The silver, in the form of plates, is immersed in the water and a low-tension current is then sent through. This makes it possible to dose the water with just the right amount of silver.

Although it seems possible in this way to sterilize milk and butter and even the water of swimming pools, the German promoters of the katadyne process are especially interested at present in producing sterile ice for the sick. Frozen distilled water is objectionable because it lacks the necessary salts and because it is flat to the taste. Moreover, there is always the chance that bacteria may contaminate the ice and multiply in the melt. It is claimed that water which has been sterilized by the katadyne process is not only more resistant to bacteria but that it actually kills them.

A katadyne sterilizer is about as large as an old-fashioned kitchen range and looks somewhat like one. The cost of operation is low—a penny or so, for the little electric current required to produce a hundredweight of ice. The heaviest item of expense is the silver, which is gradually consumed.—"New York Times."

PAPER RECORDS ..... FOR PHONOGRAPH

Using paper strips instead of composition films, a new phonographic device capable of reproducing a complete concert without interruption has been placed on the market in Austria, says "Popular Science." The method employed is similar to that used in recording sound pictures, except three sound tracks are printed instead of one, thus making it possible to record 3,000 feet of sound on 1,000 feet of film. The paper strips are printed from this master film. The records, in the reproducing machine, pass before small lamps and the reflected rays from the records actuate a light-sensitive cell and through an electric pick-up are reproduced as sound in a loudspeaker. The reproducer automatically shifts from one sound track on the record to the next. A reel of record costs less than a single conventional phonograph record and the reproducer is also less expensive than the ordinary type.

GAS GUNS TO TAKE WILD ANIMALS ALIVE

Guns that shoot gas instead of bullets will be used by an American expedition now on the way to Central and South American jungles in an attempt to capture wild beasts alive. In this way they hope to obtain specimens for exhibition and breeding purposes. The gas stream temporarily disables an animal without permanent ill effects, and is said to be effective at an extreme range of 150 yards. Above, the outfit held by Dr. Wolfgang Von Hagen, leader of the expedition.

The Marathon Run—A Legend?

CLASSIC EPISODE OF HEROIC ATHENIAN WARRIOR, WHO RAN FROM VICTORIOUS BATTLEFIELD OF MARATHON TO ATHENS AND AFTER PROCLAIMING NEWS OF VICTORY DROPPED DOWN DEAD, HAS FURNISHED FOUNDATION OF MODERN OLYMPIC GAMES

(By Prof. Alfred Schiff)

"What is this Marathon race all about?" That is a question often asked, but seldom answered correctly.

The pleasing tale of the Athenian warrior who, after the victorious Battle of Marathon (490 B. C.), ran from the battle-field to Athens and fell dead after proclaiming his message of victory, has only been transmitted to posterity in two distant places of later Greek literature. Herodotus, whom we have to thank for his classic description of the Battle of Marathon, makes no reference to it; that in itself is striking, because such anecdotal episodes especially appealed to the attractive story-telling talent of Herodotus, who incorporated several others in his account of that battle. Other reports of the Battle of Marathon are equally silent as to the runner, and the famous Marathon picture of Polygnot in the Stoa Poikile at Athens—of which we possess a description—gives us no clue to the incident.

PLUTARCH'S STORY.

The story first emerged—though with reference to earlier sources—some six centuries after the Battle in the era of Imperial Rome. Plutarch, who lived from 46 A.D. to 120 A.D., referred to it in a rhetorical declamation—so popular in those days—entitled: "Did the Athenians prove themselves more famed in war or in literature?" He wrote: "Heraklelides Pontikos relates that Tersippos, hailing from Eroiadai, brought the news of the Battle near Marathon. However, the majority declare it was Eukles who, in full armour and still inflamed, hastened from the field and stumbling into the doors of the first houses in Athens could only call. 'Rejoice, as we rejoice', before falling dead." The second reference is made by Lucian, who lived from 120 A.D. to 180 A.D. in his rhetorical essay: "Concerning Errors of Address". His dissertation is in accordance with the taste of his period, and in it he offers justification for the erroneous substitutions of forms of greeting, and for various expressions gives example of their use by philosophers and historians. Thus he writes: "It (the greeting: 'Rejoice') was first used by the courier Philippides who, coming from Marathon, called out to the anxiously waiting archons the news of the victory with the words: 'Rejoice, we are victorious'. And after he had called he collapsed dead, giving his expiring breath to his rejoicing."

It is characteristic of both reports that they do not not stress the athletic achievement, but lay emphasize on the national significance of the news. It was a participant in the Battle of Marathon who brought the message of victory and whose life climaxed and ended with those proud words: "Rejoice, we are victorious". This ethical perception of the story is especially clear in the case of Plutarch, who adds certain moralisations to his remarks already quoted.

However, an historical anecdote of deep ethical significance does not always coincide with historical truth. That appears to be so in the present instance. The story cannot withstand searching criticism. From the beginning the variations of the name of the runner create perplexity. Three different names are mentioned: Thersippos, Eukles and Philippides. If there had been a living tradition amongst the people concerning the run, then the name of the hero would have been determined, Philippides, mentioned by Lucian, is well known to us through other tales. He was a courier—"hemerodromos", which betokens day-runer—and before the Battle of Marathon was despatched by the Athenians to Sparta to seek help against the advancing Persians. This help the Spartans were not immediately able to grant, owing to religious reasons. Herodotus reports in full on this important political mission, which neither dealt with more was meant to deal with any running achievement; and he adds romantically decorated details of cults. Lucian also derived his story of the Marathon run from this Philippides. The story of Plutarch likewise has its weak points. The Herakleides Pontikos, whom he quotes as his source, lived from 390 B.C. to 310 B.C. and was a pupil of Plato and Aristotle. He was a philosopher and writer of some renown. He was described as learned and intelligent, but also as phantastic and lacking the spirit of critism in his relation of anecdotes. Cicero remarked of him that he had filled his books with childish fables. He is therefore not a source which inspires confidence.

NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE.

If it must remain uncertain whether the tale of the Carathon run represents an historic fact or an heroic legend, that does not lessen in the slightest its high ethical and national significance. The history of every nation contains numerous tales which would not stand historical criticism, but yet rightly maintain their place as pictures out of which speaks the soul of the people. For just as national phantasy creates or decorates tales, so national feeling is often more strongly fired by them than by sober truths lacking the magic of heroism. We must hold fast in this sense to the Marathon run and to the Marathon runner. The proof that such an heroic element fruitfully inspires artistic phantasy lies near at hand. We know no work of ancient times inspired by the Marathon story, but the new era has produced such a work. It has been a German sculpter, the now eighty years old Max Kruse, who gave form to the heroic meaning of the Marathon story in a work of art of striking expression. His first and beautiful work. "We have conquered" was sculptured by him in 1881 when he was 27 years old, and for decades has been one of the most popular works in the National Gallery in Berlin udner the name: "The Messenger of Victory from Marathon'. He did not allow himself to be bound down to the literary tradition, but made use of the motive in more free from: a nude youth running with long steps swings a laurel-wreath high in his right hand, whilst his left clutches his heart, for his strength is at an end. Even if this work had already brought nearer to many the forgotten story of the run from Marathon, yet has it been to an even more extended degree through its connection with the newly revived Olympic Games. It was a very happy idea of the French Academician, Michel Breal, inspired with fine psy-

(Continued on page 15.)

"THE MESSENGER OF VICTORY"

B.C.1

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Cost Of Keeping Well

Nothing Compared To Cost Of Illness

During periods of financial stringency, whether they be personal, familial or national, necessity drives us to consider the costs of what we need or desire. The costs of medical care are forced upon the attention of most of us at some time, with the result that a good deal has been written and said regarding this subject, writes Dr. Grant Fleming, M.D., in the "Montreal Gazette."

If we do become ill, we desire the best medical care. Everyone would agree that the doctor should receive a fair fee for the services which he renders. Patients are usually grateful, but even the most grateful patient cannot be expected to enthuse over spending his money for medical care.

We like to spend our money on things which we want, things which we enjoy or on the pleasure which comes to us through giving to others. We want health, and because we want it, we should be willing to spend some money for it. Most of us want health, but most of us do not realize just how much we desire it or how much we would willingly pay for it, until we suddenly are brought to realize that our own health is slipping or has gone.

The cost of keeping well is as nothing compared with the cost of illness. Our public health departments are the community organisations to prevent or control disease, and to enable us to live healthy lives. There are very few communities which are spending even one dollar per caput per annum. This means that there are only a few Canadian communities which are spending anywhere near two dollars per caput which is needed to purchase, through their health departments, the full community protection which is now available through the application of what is known concerning disease prevention and health promotion.

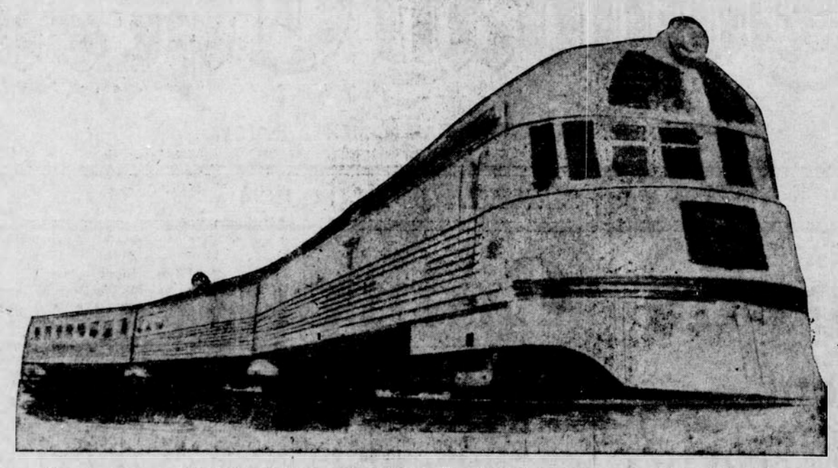
The second expenditure required for health has not to do with money, but with time taken from the daily round in order that reasonable attention may be given to the needs of the body. You cannot buy either exercise or rest, fresh air or sunshine. You cannot employ someone to eat the foods your body needs. Your personal health is the product of your own habits of living.

The cost of keeping well is not great. Compared with the cost of sickness it is practically negligible. Outside the question of costs, health is an asset and lack of health a liability.

VOLLEYBALL ON STILTS

A game of volleyball played on stilts, at Venice, California. To miss the ball or fall from the stilts is "out".

STREAMLINE TRAIN MAKES RECORD RUN



America's new streamlined train, the "Zephyr", ushered in a new era in railroad transportation, when, leaving Denver at 7-4 p.m. on May 26, it arrived at Chicago—a distance of 1,015 miles—at 8.9 p.m. the same night, making the longest and fastest non-stop run in railroad history. The Diesel-motored silver tinted flier maintained an average speed of 77.6 miles an hour during its run of 13 hrs 5 mts. The Zephyr's speed at times reached 112 1|2 miles an hour. The train is built in three separate units and is so light that ten men can pull it.

EIGHT BORN AT ONCE

Seven Boys And A Girl

A woman has given birth to eight children, seven boys and a girl, at Kwoon Yam Sha, in South China, and all of them are doing well.

She is Mrs. Tam Sing, wife of a Chinese boatman, and she is very happy because she believes that, in accordance with an ancient legend she has brought forth "seven stars and a moon."

The birth of seven sons is held to bring good luck, and that of a daughter solace and comfort to the mother throughout her lifetime.

If the eight events happen all together, then the benefits must be correspondingly greater.

INFRA-RED PHOTOS SHOW VEIN DISEASE

Varicose veins and other conditions that interfere with the circulation can be detected with comparative ease by a method of photographic diagnosis recently demonstrated at Rochester, New York. Human skin, it was discovered, is nearly transparent to infra-red rays. By using film that was sensitive to this invisible light, photographs were taken in which veins lying just below the surface of the skin stood out clearly. Any derangement was readily apparent in the photographs.

THE MARATHON RUN-A LEGEND?

(Continued from Page 14.)

chological understanding, when in 1895 during the preliminary organization work for the revival of the Games he wrote to Baron de Coubertin—creator of the Modern Games—suggesting that the Marathon Race should be included in the programme. That was done, and with this one action the story of the Marathon run became not only a beacon of their historic past for the Greek people but also a clear conception for the whole world.

MODERN OLYMPIC GAMES.

Since then the Marathon Race has found and maintained its place in the Olympic Games of modern times as an historic continuation of a consecrated long distance cross-country run. In the first Olympic Games at Athens in 1896 it signified more than merely one item on the programme amongst many others: it constituted the culminating point of the whole Games, whose popularity rested on it, and from it evolved the strong national movement which soon made itself felt in politics. The attention of the whole Hellenic race, not merely of the population of the Greek Kingdom, was directed entirely on this Marathon Race for weeks previously. It was the one event which thrilled the "man-in-the-street", and the idea that a Greek must be the victor had grown into a necessity of national honour. The day fulfilled its promise. Whoever—like the writer of these lines—had the good fortune to witness the end of the Marathon Race in the Athens Stadium on the 10th April, 1896 (29th March Old Style) will never forget that experience. Already in the early morning hours tehre had been remarkable movement throughout the city, which increased in the course of the day. By the early afternoon the vast Stadium, holding over 50,000 spectators, was filled to the last place. Thousands stood on the surrounding heights, and further thousands and tens of thousands formed a living wall along the last stretch into to Stadium. The race was started at 2 p.m. from a small bridge on the edge for the Marathon plain. Twenty-five runners took part in it. The majority were Greeks; but there were also one Frenchman, one Hungarian, one American and one Australian. The route, just under 25 miles long, led through the valley between Pentelikon and Hymettos, over Pikermi, Charvati and Ambelokipi. One of the most dangerous competitors was the Australian Flack, who for long led the field but broke down a mile or so from the goal. The expectation and tension in the Stadium increased steadily. Nobody paid any attention to the pole vault which was taking place in the arena, although the Americans were covering themselves with glory through achievements which few had anticipated. From time to time news of the progress of the race was brought by mounted officers and cyclists. For long they were not encouraging for national feeling. The transformation came with the report that the Australian Flack, had fallen out. A Greek named Luis, a young farmer from the village of Amarussi near Athens, had gone to the front. This news swept through the Stadium like a powerful wave. In the midst of the commotion a cannon-shot rang out signalling that the first runner had reached a spot not far distant from the Stadium. All rose and gazed towards the entrance. Outside could be heard the shouts of triumph and the cheers of the people. Flags and handkerchiefs were waved, the enthusiasm was indescribable. Covered with sweat and dust a man entered the Stadium, and ran on round the track to where the King sat, facing the winning post. Crown Prince Constantine and Prince George, supreme judge, who had been waiting at the entrance, ran on each side of Luis. The judges also ran behind him. The King arose and waved his cap. It was the climax of the enthusiasm. Men and women wept, strangers kissed each other, the air throbbed with shouts of joy. Nobody can ever throw off the impression of those minutes. For it was not the great sporting achievement—Luis's time was 2 hours, 58 minutes, 50 seconds—which consecrated this victory, but the idea of the link it formed with a glorious past and with one of the great events in world history. The second and third to finish almost together some seven minutes later were also Greeks. The first foreigner, the Hungarian was placed fourth.

That was another Marathon run, entered in history as another Hellenic victory.

(Continued from col. 7).

or reading Mr. Shaw or an Ibsen drama, on easy chairs in cosy rooms.

COTTAGES OF THE POOR.

These are the inevitable sores of civic life, but what about thousands of villages where the millions of our masses are living? Who tarred their roofs before the monsoon? These isles of cottages surrounded by water have very little protection against the rains. One wonders how they sleep? What happens to the little children when the huts are full of water and the "hearth" and "home" are no more and the rains pour on Showkar and servant alike? We read so much about the poverty of the masses, it is a statistical, numerical thought, but not a thing of thatched huts where rains pour in during the monsoon and children die, not for melo drama, or melancholy socialists, or for street-corner oratory, but because things are not what they ought to be, because the roofs leak, and little children—like those in Suburban flats and bungalows before they have begun to articulate their thoughts are silence for ever, while men who are at the helm of affairs ara coddling pretty children on their knees. While statistics full of pain and tears, with their graphic curves of child mortality raise the picture, of villages flooded with waters, where people have to live in mud and wind.

People who work and build-extroverts, practical people tell us that things are not done by epigrams palpitating with sweating emotional details—possibly not; but if they begin to build earnestly on a nation-wide scale a five year plan of construction, of better housing conditions—a regular story of mortar and line and cement and tiles, with a beginning and a middle and an end, we might understand that things are happening. But nothing big happens—the rains fall in the huts of the masses, desolating homes where families, where father, mother, sisters, brothers live, including, of course, the last addition in the family born before its time for lack of pre-natal care, and to die before its time for lack of nutrition.

ARE WE REALLY HELPLESS?

This is an old story familiar to every newspaper reader and platform orator, but habit has made us, criminally thick-skinner to such things. We do not react, at most we might vote on a sunny day for a candidate who promises us a socialist programme. We feel as if we have done our duty, as if the billet will do the magic trick and roofs will get healed, creches, hospitals, schools, gardens, theatres, public baths will emerge in a thousand villages. Are we really helpless? Our conscience tells us, when we are on our easy-chairs, that there may be ways to help-to galvanise Local Boards of sleepy men and Councillors with hide-bound mentalities; meanwhile the rain pours and the neighbour's child is ill with 101 deg. temperature and the Doctor is called, while small spots of ashes in a thousand cemetries throughout India tell the old tale.

A little child what can it know of death? In India probably it knows what death is, it is we who do not. A few days back there were so many places round about Bombay where the waters had gone into the huts, death was beginning to coddle their inmates, and so many thousands of earnest people who would do anything for them sit still and wonder. There is the mathematical figure of death in crisp blue book or in the daily newspaper—just an anonymous multitude of old and young whose death does not vetalise or actuate our social or political programmes. Each one of us know that yet, we do not seem to get up, do not see to realise the grim tragedy that is India.

RAINS AND HUTS

By RUSTOM VAKIL

With so much rain about us these days, the streets get flooded and we hear the oft-quoted phrase Bombay is like Venice, the streets are turned into canals and we see a leggy humanity paddling with slippers in hands, and creased respectability with stiff collars and shining turbans on coolies' backs, who carry them over the inundated streets for consideration.

The tar-man who came in May saw to our roofs, so that no rain might fall in our rooms, or on our beds or on our cosy chairs. Homes have a dark cosy quality when rains are pouring, when the streets are flooded, and the pavement slippery with mud and water. From a world of wet trains filled with wet humanity, and umbrellas whose steel points get into one's eyes, and poor horses which slip, we enter our homes with drenched boots, which make a feverish noise, and give wet cold feeling about the neck, where even a small leakage would make us wild. The amiable individual who enters houses with wet feet, putting the impress of his shoes on floors, is an unwelcome guest on such days. A dry clean home is god's gift on rainy days.

WHAT OF WAIFS AND STRAYS?

Most of us who have some sort of roof and a room or two to make ourselves comfortable, while the rain is pouring outside, do not realise that we may be hardly two or three per cent. of the millions around us who are lucky enough to dry our bones under a roof which does not leak. What about the beggars, the waifs and the strays, the homeless wanderers, the ulcers of our civic organism, the usual material for what some people call "of-stuff" and others call posters for a socialist upheaval shivering in cold and rain with little babies born for all sorts of crimes, for whom society has drafted a curriculum whose main function is the jail or the stake? We pass by such sights because they are as common as the telegraph-posts, and because the rains have quenched all charity in our hearts, if it is charity to give coppers to such people on the roads. Capitalism has exploited even these, there are amiable gentlemen—hidden hands—who keep an army of these beggars, provide them with food and quarters, we do not know whether they follow the League Convention about the hours of work. The charitable employees receive from these professional beggars, at the end of the day, their hard-earned money. Begging is an art and capitalism exploits it like all other arts.

Now all the drenched men and women and the lame and the blind that we see on the roads have not such generous employees, and they have no umbrellas; if they have, they leak. One wonders where they sleep? What happens to them while nights are wet and cold and we are cosily sleeping under our rugs, cursing the broken pane through which the cold wind blows? Where do they come in the socialists' statistics? They are, of course, in the civil roll of death, included in the official number—from cold to pneumonia and death. They are buried or burnt while we are drinking hot coffee or warming our feet.

(Continued in column 4 and 5.)

WINS WORLD HURDLES CHAMPIONSHIP

The Middlesex Women's Athletic Championships were held at Charlton Park, Blackheath, last month. Photo shows Miss Webb winning the hurdles in 11 9|10 seconds to establish a new world's record.

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BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JULY 8, 1934

Miraben Opens Campaign In England

SHOT CONGRESS WORKER DEAD

Police Constable Receives Capital Punishment

The following report from our Dohad correspondent dated February 22 appeared in the "Chronicle of February 25, 1934.

"Information has been received from Rameshera, a village in Halol Taluqua of Panchmahals District, of the alleged murder of Sjt. Vaghjibhai Patel on the 17th instant. The deceased was a prominent Congress worker of the district.

"It appears that on the evening of 17th February, there was some haggling between a peasant and a constable, when it is alleged that the constable was bullying the farmer. Sjt. Vaghjibhai protested against the mal-treatment, whereupon it is alleged he constable, getting annoyed, went out and returned with a rifle and shot Vaghjibhai.

"Police inquiries are on afoot and the suspected policeman has been arrested. Mr. Vaghjibhai's dying declaration was recorded by the Magistrate at Halol.

"A meeting convened to be held for Bihar Relief had to be postponed at Halol due to this sad event."

An Ahmedabad message states that:—

Moti, the Police Constable who was charged with murder, has been sentenced to death by the District Sessions Judge of Godhra.

Dr. V. M. Nawle, Editor of "Deenabandhu," Poona, and a well-known social worker, will sail on Monday on a world tour. The main object of his tour is to study comparatively Eastern and Western philosophies by exchanging views with different students of philosophy of all countries. He will also see and discuss the conditions of Indian Settlers abroad.

ARMED MEN ATTACK JAIL WARDER

Victim Receives Serious Injuries In Encounter

KARAHCI, July 7.

A report of an attack on a Jail Warder named Bhura Singh has been received from Shikarpur.

It is stated that four persons armed with guns and deadly weapons raided the bungalow of the assistant jailor and attacked Bhura Singh, badly injuring him in arms and legs. The assailants are stated to have fired shots in the air which brought neighbours on the scene but it is alleged, attacking neighbours the intruders made good their escape.—A. P.

Kapurthala.—Sir Abdul Hamid has made a personal donation of Rs. 20 to Gandhi Purse Collection Committee, Kapurthala and promised to donate some money from the State treasurly also.—United Press.

Mahatma Is Giant Spiritual Teacher

"If There Is A Friend Of England It Is He," She Says

TOUR TO GET AT HEART OF PEOPLE

LONDON, July 6.

Miss Slade is staying at present in London, but will probably be going to Birmingham immediately.

Interviewed she said she hoped to tour the country, talking to people individually and in groups such as the Trade Unions, Guilds and Women's Associations. She said she wanted to get at the heart of the people.

"My Message"

"My message is universal brotherhood and the greater and deeper meaning of Mahatma Gandhi's teachings.

Giant Teacher

He is a giant spiritual teacher and a man of utter truth and sincerity, and if there is a friend of England it is he."

If I Can Do Anything

She added that "If I can do anything to create a good understanding, I shall stay as long as necessary—two or three months."—Reuter.

Frenzied Crowds Rush For Darshan

GANDHIJI IN HEART OF SIND

Addresses Two Meetings In Hyderabad

KARACHI, July 7.

A telephone message from Hyderabad (Sind) says, since early morning people flocked in crowds and by ten a.m. about 20,000 gathered near the Homestead Hall where Gandhiji addressed a meeting.

It was a sea of heads. Two meetngs had been arranged, one outside, open and the other inside the Homstead Hall.

Gandhiji accompanied by Kasturba and party alighted at Mirani where Mukhi Govindram had gone to meet Gandhiji when Gandhiji came to the vicinity of the meeting place crowds became uncontrollable and broke the fences but with help of the volunteers he was taken inside where he was presented a purse containing Rs. 3,200.

APPEAL TO LADIES.

Addressing the meeting Gandhiji said:

"I see more ladies here. I know ladies are religious. If they protect religion they must discard untouchability. There is no greater sin and if they do not give ear they will be drowned in sin and will be destroyed. Money is the first sign of true love for the movement. They must contribute their utmost for the noble cause."

Gandhiji then proceeded to be open to address the overflow meeting but the noise was so great that he could not speak.

After waiting for 20 minutes, he drove to Kotri where he entrained for Karachi.—A. P. Special.

"SOURCE OF INSPIRATION"

Karachi Civic Address To Gandhiji

KARACHI, July 7.

The civic address which the Karachi Corporation presented Mahatma Gandhi this evening offers reverential greetings to him and says that his activity in the cause of Harijans and their upliftment, and for the establishment of their natural birth-right to be classed as equals amongst others in the same land cannot but evoke their great admiration.

The Corporation prays that Gandhiji's work in this direction might bear fruit, resulting in the early achievement of his goal which he is aiming at.

SOURCE OF INSPIRATION

The Corporation adds:

"Your life and experiments with truth in the matter of life and its higher aims, will always remain the source of inspiration and guidance to us in our daily conduct and work, and we fervently pray that God may give you life full of health and energy to keep you fit for your work in the cause of progress of humanity and the alleviation of human suffering."—A. P. Specal.

CONVINCING OF GREAT HARM

Cawnpore Sanatanists Move To Persuade Mahatma

CAWNPORE (By Mail.)

Cawnpore Sanatanists are, they say, as anxious as the Government of the Congress to see that nothing untoward happens to Mahatma Gandhi when he visits Cawnpore. They have issued another appeal to all sections of people to co-operate with them in wholeheartedly and sincerely, convincing Gandhiji of the great harm, they say, he is doing to the Hindu religion by preaching against the principles set down in the Holy Vedas The authorities are prepared for all emergencies. —A. P.

GANDHIJI'S VISIT TO CAWNPORE

Khadi Sales Do Not Come In Way Of Harijan Fund Says A.I.S.A.

CAWNPORE, July 6.

Mahatma Gandhiji in the course of a communication to Mr. G. G. Jog, regarding Khadi Hundi and Gandhi Purse controversy, started in the Press, says that he feels that he cannot issue any statement without knowing the full facts and the local circumstances.

"The statement issued by you explaining the facts seems to be enough. It may sometimes be good to pay attention to what appears in the newspapers."

According to Mr. D. Majumdar, the Secretary of the U. P. Congress, the Cawnpore Spinners' Association have issued the following statement:—

"Various newspapers referring to Gandhiji's visit to Cawnpore stated that Cawnpore workers resented the action of the All-India Spinners' Association in selling Khadi Hundies, as it was apprehended that it would injure the cause of collection of Harijan Fund. I am surprised to find such a fear on behalf of Cawnpore. Surely, the appeal of the All-India Spinners' Association for the purchase of Khadi has not been explained to Cawnpore friends.

KHADI WORK NOT AGAINST HARIJAN WORK.

"In the first place, I would like to make the fact clear that Khadi work is not against Harijan work. The Mahatma has said and written more than once that Khadi and Harijan work go together. It may be argued that it is difficult to raise two funds side by side. In the case of organising the sale of Khadi by means of Khadi hundies the question of raising funds does not arise at all. The Spinners' Association has not appealed for any subscription from the people at Cawnpore. They have only been approached to purchase Khadi and show respect to Gandhiji. The people do purchase some cloth. I appeal, therefore, on this solemn occasion that they should honour their guest by purchasing Khadi alone which is extremely dear to Gandhiji.

"NOT IN THE WAY OF COLLECTING HARIJAN FUND.

Therefore, by responding to the appeal people are not subscribing to funds as donations but it is a pure and simple purchase of requirement with this difference that instead of foreign and mill cloth they would purchase only Khadi. Such activities, therefore, cannot and will not come in the way of collecting Harijan Fund. Indeed, it helps the collection work inasmuch as the Spinners' Association is carrying on wide propaganda in regard to the visit of Gandhiji and creating favourable atmosphere for welcoming him. Our experience in other cities on a similar occasion has been the same.

"DECIDE TO WEAR KHADI ONLY."

I am sure princely merchants and people of Cawnpore who have always been foremost in subscribing to National Funds will scbscribe to the Harijan fund and will decide to wear Khadi alone as a mark of respect to Gandhiji."—A.P.

PATWARDHAN RELEASED

POONA, July 7

Sjt. Appasahib Patwardhan, the staunch Congressman of Ratnagiri and in sympathy to whose demand of scavenging work in jail Mahatma Gandhi had began a fast in the Yerawada jail last year, was released from the Yerawada jail this morning.—United Press.

Workers Robbed Of Dues By Superior Force

WHAT GOVT. REPORT SHOWS

Ahmedabad Labour Association Urges Govt. To Follow Up Task Of Inquiry

"The Report simply amounts to this: There have been cuts in Bombay City and other centres. These cuts were made on the ground that the industry could not afford to pay the scale of wages as it existed before the cuts. Why it is so, has not exactly been explained."

Thus declares the Ahmedabad Labour Association commenting on the Labour Office Report on wages and unemployment in the textile industry in the Bombay Presidency.

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail.)

The Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association has issued the following statement on the Labour Report on wages and unemployment published by Government of Bombay:—

The Report contains findings regarding a number of interesting facts in connection with the working of the textile industry in various centres, having an important bearing on the conditions of labour employed in the industry. Our keen regret is that the Report contains only a part of the relevant facts and the incomplete picture which is presented in the Report is likely to be misleading. For much of this deficiency, we cannot blame those who have framed the report, for the Government in the terms of reference issued on this behalf had not asked for the collection of material data without which the Report could not be expected to furnish any help in the solution of the problems which provoked the inquiry.

WHY THESE CUTS.

The Government called for information about the extent of the cuts, but it did not seek to know as to what led to these cuts and whether the employers could not have avoided reducing the remuneration of the workers by a better management of their own affairs. The Government wanted information about the "fall in the cost of living, and the rise in real wages"; but it did not care to ask whether the wages that are being paid before the cuts were adequate or not. The Report of such a partial inquiry can hardly serve on the basis for correct conclusions regarding the situation or for a wise and just policy in the matter of wages.

THEY KNEW THE DEFECT.

The officials who drafted the Report knew the defect quite well as is evident from the numerous reservations and qualifications with which they have hedged their statements. They have given figures of the fall in the cost of living as calculated by the Labour Office but they have taken care to point out that this information is of a very limited value in judging whether it would be fair to lower a particular scale of wages in view of the fall in number. In unambiguous terms, the Report states that they have not inquired into or expressed any opinion about the adequacy or otherwise of the wages as they were, before the cuts.

BAFFLING STATE OF CHAOS.

The officers who made the report had just occasion to take a peep into the affairs of the Textile Industry and their Report gives a fleeting impression of the baffling state of chaos in which the mill industry especially in Bombay lies to-day.

A plea is made out, as loud as could well be in a report of this sort for an individual examination of the internal situation of each mill.

The Report simply amounts to this: There have been heavy cuts in Bombay city and other centres. Those cuts were made on the ground that the industry could not afford to pay the scale of wages as it existed before the cuts. Why it is so, has not exactly been explained.

EMPLOYERS' JUSTIFICATION

The employers find justification for the cuts in the fall in the cost of living. The cost of living has fallen but it does not necessarily justify the cuts. This is in effect what the Report says. It is surprising how this can ever be read as a justification of the ruthless policy of wage cuts adopted in various centres. If the reports can lead us to any conclusion at all, it is this, that there is need for more facts, before judgment can be formed on the issues involved in the wage dispute in Bombay and other places. And it is for the Government now to follow up their inquiry by another which would complete the task undertaken by the Government to furnish the parties and the public with accurate and comprehensive data for forming correct opinions about the merits of the wage question.

Whatever material exists, however, points strongly towards the conclusion that the workers in Bombay and in other centres have been robbed of their dues by superior force and that it would be wise and proper to restore the cuts already in effect in these places. —A. P.

GOVERNOR OF RESERVE BANK

Sir Osborne Smith Selected For Appointment?

CALCUTTA, July 7.

The Simla Correspondent of the "Statesman" understands that the Imperial Bank of India has been asked to allow Sir Osborne Smith to become the Governor of the Reserve Bank and his appointment in that capacity may be announced shortly.

Mr. J. B. Taylor, Additional Finance Secretary to the Government of India and formerly Controller of Currency is likely to be one of the Deputy Governors. The selection of one Indian Deputy Governor is under consideration.

The forecast therefore, made exclusively by the "United Press" a few months ago about Sir Osborne Smith's appointment is now confirmed.—United Press.

ARRESTED UNDER C. L. A. ACT

SYLHET, July 6.

Lala Prasanna Kummar De, a prominent worker of Sonamgunj was arrested yesterday under the Assam Criminal Law Amendment Act and has been detained in Sylhet Jail.—United Press.

UNFIT TO BE PRIEST

Calcutta Judges' Severe Sentences In Tarakeshwar Case

CALCUTTA, July 6.

Justices M. N. Mookerjee and S. K. Ghose delivered judgment to-day dismissing the appeal of Satish Chandra Giri, former Mohunt of Tarakeshwar Shrine, defendant against the decision of Mr. G. C. Nag, then District Judge, Hooghly.

UNFIT TO BE MOHUNT

They declared that Tarakeshwar temple and property attached to it to be a public religious endowment and removed Giri from the office of Mohunt of the shrine. The original trial of the suit began in June 1926 and ended in July 1928. The lawyers addressed the court from August 1928 to May 1929. On November 6 of the same year the District Judge delivered the judgment. The defendant appealed against the order to the High Court where the hearing lasted three months. Mr. Justice Mookerjee delivering judgment held that the shrine and attached property were a public religious endowment and Giri had committed breach of trust in respect of considerable sums of money. The claim of the defendant that certain property was personal was unsound Their Lordships also found that a material part of the allegations against the defendant's personal conduct and character was proved with the result that in their opinion the defendant was unfit to continue as the head of a religious shrine.

LENGTHY JUDGMENT.

The judgment covered more than 500 typed pages and took about five hours to read. The suit was originally instituted by Dharanidhar Singha Roy, but during the hearing three members of the Bengal Brahmin Sabha were added as co-plaintiffs.—A.P.

RAILWAY AGENT'S "NO" TO KOTHARI

Ahmedabad Station Parcel Porters' Grievances

WADHWAN CAMP, July 6.

In reply to the representation made by Mr. Manilal Kothari, Honorary Secretary of B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Association regarding grievances and demands of parcel porters of Ahmedabad Station, the Agent has sent the following:

"With reference to your letter No. 5 of June 10, I beg to reply that the hours of work at all stations are being investigated, and if it is found that duty hours of parcel porters of Ahmedabad station are too long, the matter will be remedied. I regret that your request regarding pay and leave cannot be acceded to."—United Press.

PRIMARY F. R. C. S. TO BE HELD IN MADRAS

SIMLA, July 5.

The "Associated Press" understands that the primary F.R.C.S. examination will be held in Madras in December next and that there will be no examination within the next three years.

Intending candidates, whose names must be submitted before the end of July, 1934, should communicate with Col. Macrae, care of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Simla, who will supply further information.

The Ceylon Government has decided to extend voting at local option polls to women. At present only men vote at these polls. In future women will be enabled to register themselves as voters for these polls.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BR ELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.